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WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL BACK PAY.

"A PERPETUAL DEBT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT"—THE ACT REGARDING UNEXPENDED BALANCES INAPPLICABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The query, What becomes of the back pay of members of Congress which is left in the Treasury was to-day answered by Secretary Richardson in these words: "It remains a perpetual debt against the Government unless the law is repealed." The law of unexpended balances, with reference to back pay, has been misapprehended by many Congressmen and by the public. The law is not applicable to the back pay, for the reason that the Treasury officials, from whose opinion there is no appeal in the matter of the construction of the law, declare that the back pay is not an unexpended balance. The law concerning unexpended balances is contained in section 6 of the act of July 12, 1870, and is in these words: "*And be it further enacted*, That the balances of appropriations which shall have remained on the books of the Treasury, without being drawn against in a settlement of accounts for two years from the date of the last appropriation made by law, shall be reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Auditor of the Treasury, whose duty it is to settle accounts thereunder, and the Auditor shall examine the books of his office and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury whether such balances will be required in the settlement of any accounts pending in his office, and if it shall appear that such balances will be required for this purpose, then the Secretary may include such balances in his warrant, whether the head of the proper department shall have certified that it may be carried into the general Treasury or not; but no appropriation for the payment of the interest or principal of the public debt, or to which Congress may have given longer duration of law, shall be thus treated." There are two clauses in this section to be considered in determining the disposition of the back pay: First, the words "Which shall have remained on the books of the Treasury without being drawn against in the settlement of accounts for two years from the date of the last appropriation made by law;" and, second, in the last sentence of the section, "But no appropriation to which Congress may have given longer duration of law shall be thus treated." Secretary Richardson, Mr. Taylor, First Controller of the Treasury, and H. F. Conant, chief of the Warrant Division, approved the construction of the law given in this dispatch. The two latter gentlemen have control of the appropriations, and Mr. Taylor is the judicial officer of the Treasury, whose function it is to construe this law, and from whose decision there is no appeal. Appropriations are known either as specific in amount, and are limited to a certain fiscal year, or they are specific or indefinite in amount and continuing until the object for which they were made is accomplished. The latter are called permanent appropriations. This section relative to the unexpended balances refers to all appropriations, specific in amount, which are appropriated in the annual appropriation bills to be expended in the then next succeeding fiscal year. Permanent or continued appropriations, however, which are not contained in the annual appropriation bills, are not limited by law to the fiscal year, and are continued until the purpose for which they were made has been accomplished. These permanent appropriations are in express terms exempted from the operation of this law regarding unexpended balances by the last sentence of this sixth section. The appropriation for back pay and increase of salaries is not an appropriation which is specific in amount, and confined to the fiscal year. No definite sum is named in the act. On the contrary, it is provided in the Salary bill that "So much money is appropriated from the Treasury as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act." This phraseology gives the act the character of a permanent appropriation, and brings it within the exemption of the last sentence of the sixth section. It is furthermore not specific in that, even were all Congressmen intending to receive their back pay, the Treasury could not estimate the amount of deductions for mileage. The right to make that deduction is the prerogative of members. The amount of back pay which is still undrawn will, therefore, remain as a permanent appropriation, subject to the draft of any member entitled to a portion thereof, for two years from June 30, 1873. After June 30, 1875, if any remains in the Treasury, a single draft upon the fund, no matter how insignificant the amount, if for no more than one cent, will renew the appropriation for two additional years. This process of renewal will continue for a century, if need be, until a period of two years elapses without a draft upon the fund when the appropriation is covered in as an unexpended balance. The act covering in, moreover, is a formality of Treasury business which operates only as an estoppel upon the fund as to the Treasury. It does not of necessity defeat the legal right to back pay after the appropriation has been covered in. Even then the member or his heirs may go to the Court of Claims, and recover a judgment which would be paid out of the annual appropriations to pay judgments of the Court of Claims. As to the back pay, there is no unexpended balance in this permanent appropriation, consequently there is no unexpended balance to go upon the books of the Treasury. This is the exposition of the law substantially as stated by the Treasury officials, and is the reason why Secretary Richardson calls the back pay a perpetual debt against the Government. The suggestion that Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, of the House, has not drawn the entire amount of back pay for the members, as has Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, is not pertinent. Secretary Gorham is known to the law as a disbursing officer, and the sum stands on the Treasury books officially charged to him. Mr. Sergeant Ordway is not known as a disbursing agent of the Treasury, but is a subagent of Treasurer Spinner, to whom the accounts of members stand officially charged.

APPOINTMENTS.

A sister of Col. Mosby, of Confederate fame, has just been appointed a clerk in the dead letter division of the Post-office Department. The following appointments of officers of life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island were made to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury: Elijah M. Bennett, keeper of Station No. 6, vice John Lawrence, resigned; Wm. Smith, keeper of Station No. 16, vice James Rowland, resigned; Jos. H. Bell, keeper of station No. 17, vice Alfred Brown, resigned; and Geo. W. Rogers, keeper of Station No. 21, vice Chas. W. Yarrington, resigned.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GEN. HOWARD AND HIS MALIGNERS.

Gen. Howard, referring to the various reports concerning him in connection with his late management of the affairs of the Freedman's Bureau, declares that he never misapplied $1 of the public money, and challenges proof to the contrary. The moment there shall be an official charge, which, he says, is not likely to occur, he will demand a court-martial as the most effectual means of clearing him of every vestige of unjust suspicion. The Attorney General, in the preparation of his opinion as to the responsibility of Gen. Howard for acts of his subordinates, called upon the first Controller of the Treasury for a copy of a bond on $50,000 which the law of 1865 directed should be given by the commissioners for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by the Attorney General, and filed in the office of the First Controller of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit for the benefit of any injured party upon any breach of conditions thereof. The Controller, upon search, discovered that no such bond had ever been filed in his office. Gen. Howard, it will be remembered, explained that Secretary Stanton told him it would not be necessary to file a bond, he being detailed as an officer of the army for duty as Commissioner.

THE "PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY."

The organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry originated in Washington in 1867, and the National Grange was organized in December of that year in this city. The objects of the order as announced in the second circular, were to advance education, to elevate and dignify the occupation of the farmer, and to protect its members against the numerous combinations by which their interests are injuriously affected, and for protecting, by all available means, the farming interests from fraud and deception of every kind. The social feature is to make country homes and country society attractive, refined, and enjoyable, and to balance exhaustive labors by instructive amusements and accomplishments. This order proposes to abolish the commissions of the middle-men, and to deal directly with the manufacturers and consumers, and, where it may be deemed necessary, to reduce fares and freights on railroads by a system of co-operation. No political or religious discussions are permitted, and like most secret orders this one has a charitable feature. Women are admitted as members. The head-quarters are in Georgetown, D. C., where all the business of the National Grange is transacted. Over 500,000 tracts or pamphlets were sent out last year. There is a total of 4,355 subordinate Granges in the United States and eight in Canada, comprising probably 325,000 members.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

The Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, of New-York, by direction of the Controller of the Currency, will soon receive proposals for the sale of a tract of 1,120 acres of coal and iron land in Preston County, West Va., on which is a blast furnace in full operation; also, 8,000 acres of Illinois farming lands, and other assets of that bank.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TEXT OF THE INJUNCTION GRANTED BY ASSOCIATE JUSTICE HUNT.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The following is a copy of the injunction against the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier Companies, granted by Associate Justice Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, at Utica:

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company et al.—In equity, No. 266.

The President of the United States to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, your officers, servants, agents, attorneys, and counselors: Greeting:

Whereas, It has been represented to us in our Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, on the part of the complainants, that they have filed their bill of complaint in said court against you and others praying to be relieved, touching the matter therein complained of, and, among other things, praying that a writ of injunction issue against you, touching certain matter therein specially complained of; and

Whereas, A notice of motion for a special preliminary injunction touching said matters was served upon you on the 21st day of June, inst., to be heard before Hon. Ward Hunt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, allotted to the second Circuit, embracing the District of Connecticut, at Utica, in the Northern District of New-York, in said Circuit, on the 27th of June, inst., and such proceedings were had before said Justice upon motion of the complainants made before him; on said last named day, that an order was made by said Justice that a special preliminary injunction issue to you as prayed for in said bill and motion.

Now, therefore, we do strictly enjoin and command you, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, your officers, servants, agents, attorneys and counselors, under the pains and penalties which may fall on you and each of you, in case of disobedience, that you refrain from making, or permitting to be made, any use of its revenue, receipts, or credit, which shall disable them from paying the interest from time to time, as it shall mature, on the first mortgage bonds of said company; from paying or permitting to be paid, interest or principal on any first mortgage bonds, land grant bonds, or income bonds of said company, which were distributed as dividends or allotments of profits to shareholders of said company, either directly by the company or indirectly, through or by the seven trustees, under the Oakes Ames contract and Davis contract, or either of them, or through or by said Credit Mobilier of America, and which bonds remain in the ownership, custody, or control of any stockholder, person, or company to whom they or any of them were distributed or allotted; from making, issuing, selling, or in any way pledging or disposing of any sinking funds or other bonds under or in accordance with or for the purposes mentioned in the preamble and resolutions in the bill before stated for the issue of $16,000,000 in amount of sinking-fund bonds; from making, issuing, selling, pledging, or otherwise disposing of any other or further stock of the company or bonds of the company of any kind; from permitting the transfer by any of said defendants on the books of the company of any shares of stock for which certificates have heretofore been issued to any of said defendants, or which stand in the name of either of said defendants; from making any contract or other arrangement with any other railroad company or companies, or telegraph company or companies, for the control of the future business of the said railroad or telegraph, or either of them, or for the management of said railroad or telegraph, or for the distribution in any way of the earnings or profits thereof beyond what is required for the convenience and success of the current business of the company, nor for any purpose, without reporting the same to this Court, and obtaining its confirmation of the same; and also that you refrain from paying to said Credit Mobilier of America, or transferring or delivering to said corporation any property in payment of, or on account of, any balance due said last-named corporation, under the Hoxie contract, and also from paying their said note for $2,000,000, made and delivered to Elisha Atkins on account of said balances; and that said Credit Mobilier of America be enjoined from instituting any legal proceedings for the collection of said balance, or of said note; and that said Atkins be enjoined from making any disposition of said note, and from taking any steps for the collection of the same, in accordance with the twenty-first prayer of said bill of complaint, so far as relief is asked against you in said prayers, as above quoted, and also from doing the acts named in the twenty-second prayer in said bill of complaint, so far as relief against you is asked in said prayer, which prayer is as follows:

"The said Union Pacific Railroad Company be enjoined from making any further payment, or from transferring or delivering any property to the so-called trustees under the Oakes Ames contract, and under the Davis contract, on account of any pretended balance due from said corporation to said trustees under either contract; and, also, that said defendants, Thomas C. Durant, Oliver Ames, John B. Alley, John Duff, Sydney Dillon, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Hy. S. McComb, and Benj. E. Bates be enjoined from instituting any legal proceedings or taking any steps for collecting said balances; and, also, that you refrain from making or continuing any arrangement with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, defendant, for the control of the telegraph line constructed by said Union Pacific Railroad Company under the acts of Congress."

This injunction is to remain in force until the hearing of said cause, and until the further order of this court.

Witness, Hon. Nathaniel Clifford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Hartford, the 28th day of June, A. D. 1873.

LAREN P. WALDO, Clerk of said Court.

Hon. A. F. Perry, one of the counsel for the Government in the Credit Mobilier suit, arrived here this morning en route to his home in Cincinnati. He had a long conference with Attorney General Williams in relation to the suit, which he reports as progressing very favorably. The three Government Attorneys, Messrs. Perry, Ashton, and Jenkes, were present when the injunction was granted.

Telegrams have been received at the Attorney General's office assuming that the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company which are held in Europe could not be paid on the 1st of July, on account of the suit against the Company; but if it is not paid it will be the fault of the company and not on account of any interference by the Government. It may become necessary, if there is a willful neglect or ef[illegible] by the company to pay this interest, to take steps to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the road.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS' CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY—POSTAL CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

VERSAILLES, July 2.—In the Assembly this afternoon M. Dufaure's motion to proceed to the consideration of ex-President Thiers' constitutional bills was rejected.

M. Jules Laurent, of the Right Centre, then moved that the appointment of a special committee on the constitutional bills be postponed one month after the next recess.

After an animated discussion, in which M. Gambetta took part, the motion was adopted.

M. Gambetta protested against any attempt of the Assembly to manufacture a Constitution without first declaring for whom and for what kind of government it was intended.

The *Messager de Paris* is informed that negotiations for a postal convention will soon be resumed with the United States.

THE ACHEEN WAR.

HOLLAND PREPARING A SECOND EXPEDITION—FRIENDLY INTERCESSION PROBABLE.

THE HAGUE, July 2.—In the States General to-day the Colonial Minister announced that all the supplies requisite for the equipment of a second expedition against Acheen had been furnished.

He added that no negotiations with the Sultan of Ascheen were pending, as had been reported in the public prints; but it was not improbable that they might be opened through the intermediary offices of a friendly Rajah.

The Government of Holland was willing to conclude an honorable peace, but the reported conditions of settlement were wholly inadmissible.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL—FATAL ACCIDENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 2.—The Bank of England forgery case came up again to-day for a final hearing. The examination was concluded, and the defendants were fully committed for trial.

The steam-ship Wisconsin takes out 750 Mormon emigrants for America.

Seven persons were killed in Kensal Green this morning by the falling of the walls of a building which was on fire.

The Shah of Persia called upon Mr. Gladstone, yesterday. In the evening he proceeded to Parliament House and visited the Chamber of Peers and the House of Commons, in both of which he remained some time.

To-day his Majesty will proceed to Windsor to take his farewell of the Queen.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR GOING TO EMS AND VIENNA—BISMARCK TO LEAVE FOR VARZIN.

BERLIN, July 2.—The Emperor William will depart for Ems to-morrow. Thence he will go to Gastein, and it is expected that he will visit Vienna about the end of August.

Prince Bismarck leaves soon for his estates at Varzin, where he intends to remain until late in Autumn.

SPAIN.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE IRRECONCILABLES—MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, July 2.—A special dispatch to the London *Times*, from Madrid, says there is great alarm in that city in consequence of the menacing attitude of the irreconcilables, who are known to be intriguing for the overthrow of the present Government.

Troops are concentrated at strategical points, and every precaution has been taken to promptly suppress any outbreak that may occur.

DRAFT OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION COMPLETED.

MADRID, July 2.—The Constituent Committee of the Assembly have completed their draft of a Federal Constitution. It provides that the President of the Republic shall hold office for four years, and not be eligible for a second term. Deputies cannot accept offices as Ministers. The public powers are divided in the judiciary, legislative, and executive departments. The Cortes is to hold two sessions each year, the members to receive salaries. European Spain is divided into eleven States, and Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands are constituted territories.

CUBA.

DISPERSION OF AN INSURGENT BAND AT SANTA CLARA.

HAVANA, July 2.—A telegram received here from the Spanish authorities at Santa Clara announces the dispersing of a band of insurrectionists near that place by a detachment of Spanish troops.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

For the past two weeks incendiary fires have been of almost nightly occurrences in Hudson, N. Y., but they have been extinguished without material damage until Tuesday night, when the extensive coopers-shop of Alcott Brothers on Diamond-street, was fired, and entirely consumed, together with the contents. The loss is about $10,000; insured for $2,500. William P. Snyder also lost a horse valued at $800. The Alcott Brothers had just commenced on a large contract for Havemeyer, the Williamsburg rectifier, and it is believed the fire was set by parties interested in the coopers' strike at that place.

The Ray Felting Mill, at Unionville, Franklin County, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The mill was running at the time, and the fire broke out in an upper room. The loss is $60,000 and insurance about $20,000. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

A fire broke out, yesterday morning, in the village of Belleville, Jefferson County, N. Y., and destroyed nearly the entire business portion of the place, to-gether with several dwellings. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

A fire Tuesday night in the town of Barring Me., destroyed about 300,000 feet of lumber belonging to Porter & Sons, Daniel Hill and F. Eaton, and also a wood-shed and 200 cords of wood belonging to the St. Croix & Penobscot Railroad Company. It is believed the insurance will nearly cover the loss.

A PAYMASTER'S CLERK MISSING.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 2.—A young man named De Leur, clerk to the Paymaster at the Navy-yard in this city, left here on Monday, and has not been heard from, although search for him has been made. This afternoon the Paymaster's safe was forced open, the keys being in De Leur's possession, when it was discovered that at least $2,000 was missing. The affair is in the hands of the detectives.

THE LAMPLEY MURDER.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Joshua Nicholson, now under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Lampley, is father of two children, a little boy and girl, aged respectively eight and five years. Nicholson's wife, the mother of these children, is the daughter of Mrs. English, and a maternal granddaughter of Mrs. Lampley.

The children have been for four years or more in the custody of, and clothed, fed, and cared for by Mrs. English, their grandmother.

Since the conviction and sentence of Nicholson, who is to be hanged on the 1st of August next, a difficulty has arisen between Mrs. Nicholson, mother of the infant children, and her own mother, Mrs. English, and Mrs. Nicholson has sued out, before Judge Garey, in the Court of Common Pleas, a writ of habeas corpus to recover possession of the children.

The case will be tried to-day before Judge Garey.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts of internal revenue, yesterday, were $400 000.

The United States steamer Nipsic sailed from Fortress Monroe, yesterday morning, for New-York.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber returned to Washington, yesterday, and resumed his duties.

The question of calling a constitutional convention came up in the New-Hampshire Legislature yesterday, and was defeated.

A son of Aldrich Gardiner, of Holyoke, Mass., eight years old, was drowned while bathing in the Connecticut yesterday.

R. M. Pratt, of Montpelier, Vt., has been appointed special agent for the Chippewas of Red River, Minnesota.

Hon. Joseph G. Wilson, member of Congress from Oregon, died of paralysis at Marietta, Ohio, yesterday morning.

The Baltimore Democratic Mayoralty Convention yesterday unanimously renominated Joshua Vansant for Mayor of the city.

Private Seeley, of the Mount Washington Signal party, who was injured by falling from the railway trestle on Saturday, died on Tuesday.

John H. Eastburn, an old and well-known Boston printer, died, on Tuesday night, at his residence in the Highland District.

Very heavy rains have fallen at St. Louis and in the vicinity every day since last Saturday, and have greatly interfered with the harvesting.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, yesterday, voted to adjourn finally on Thursday, the 10th inst.

Lieut. Commander Silas W. Terry is ordered to the Naval Observatory at Washington, and Lieut. William H. Parker to the Hydrographic Office.

The second excursion of the poor children of Philadelphia took place yesterday. They went to Rockland, in Fairmount Park.

The steerage passengers by the steamer Constitution at San Francisco are permitted to come out of Quarantine, no new cases of small-pox having broken out among them.

The oration before the House of Convocation of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., was delivered last evening, by Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, Ph. D., on the "Modern College and Modern Science."

By the falling of a scaffold at Glen Cove, Long Island, on a carriage-house belonging to Judge Beach, yesterday afternoon, two carpenters, Smith and Seaman, were seriously injured.

The salaries of deputy collectors, clerks, and other internal revenue officers in New-York were yesterday fixed according to the amount of business done therein.

A misplaced switch caused a collision between freight-trains at Winchester, on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, to-day, smashing cars and breaking Conductor Drew's thigh and scalding him badly.

The reports current yesterday that the condition of Vice President Wilson's health was causing renewed anxiety are without foundation. He continues to enjoy a needed season of quiet and rest in the country.

The report of the Canal Commissioner of the Eastern Division shws that 530 boats passed through the Champlain Canal during the month of June, which is double the number of previous years for the same period.

The number of post-offices in the United States on June 30, 1873, was 33,244, an increase during the year of 1,351; the railroad service on the same date was 63,514 miles, an increase during the year of 5,603 miles.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Hon. William Whiting took place at his late residence, on Montrose-avenue, Boston, yesterday, in presence of a large assemblage. Rev. Dr. Bridge, of Cambridge, officiated.

Hannibal Tibbets and Charles Lamb, aged respectively twenty-five and twenty years, were drowned in Hadley's Pond, Rangely, Me., on Monday, by the upsetting of a boat in which they were sailing with three other men.

The schooner W. T. Adams, of St. John, went ashore, in a thick fog, on Saturday, near West Quaddy, Me., the crew barely escaping with their lives. Capt. R. W. Halden was struck by the main boom and killed.

The Democratic legislative caucus in Hartford, last night, resolved not to recede from the vote on Superior Court Judges, and to adjourn without electing judges unless the Senate would also recede from its vote, and take up entirely new men.

The President has recognized Julius Runge as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at Galveston Otto M. Adae, Consul of Austro-Hungary at Cincinnati, and Juan de Alminana Martin, Vice Consul of Spain at Charleston.

In the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, yesterday, Judge Woodward's letter of resignation was presented. A resolution was adopted that his resignation be not accepted, but that he be granted a leave of absence.

J. F. Speer, of Uniontown, Penn., jumped in the river at Kansas City, Tuesday, and was drowned. He was drugged and robbed of several thousand dollars on Friday last, and since that time had acted strangely.

In the Baltimore Court of Common Pleas yesterday, in the habeas corpus case of Mrs. Nicholson against John English, for the recovery of two children of the former, by consent of the respective counsel the children were remanded to the custody of John English.

The Postmaster General has authorized the employment of thirty additional carriers by the Philadelphia Post-office at $800 per annum, commencing Aug. 1; also the employment of twelve wagons, with drivers, for the free delivery service, at a total additional expense not exceeding $15,000 per year, commencing Oct. 1.

The requisitions on the contractor for postal cards to June 30, from 1,686 offices, were 33,645,000 cards, and orders were suspended at the department from 5,015 offices for 9,484,000 cards; thus the total number ordered by 6,706 postmasters was 43,129,000; the number issued to June 30, inclusive, was 20,480,000, and the unfilled orders amount to 22,649,000 cards.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, N. H., July 2.—It was voted in the House this morning to reconsider the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution.

The resolutions of censure in relation to the increase of salaries of members of Congress were passed, with an amendment including all those who culpably participated in the passage of the bill.

In order to facilitate an adjournment, all bills and resolutions not reported upon by the committees were ordered to be filed with the Secretary of State and referred to the next Legislature.

The session will probably close to-night.

THE CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL ELECTIONS.

HARTFORD, July 2.—The Senate to-day voted to adhere to its former action, electing Sidney B. Beardsley, George C. Woodruff, and John J. Penrose, Judges of the Superior Court, the House having amended the resolution by substituting the names of Amos S. Treat, Roland Hitchcock, and Levi B. Bradley. Of course, this action indicates that the Senate intends to "stick," and that the House must recede, or the election of Judges this session is likely to fail.

SEIZURE OF A RAILROAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 2.—Gov. Smith to-day issued a proclamation seizing the Macon and Brunswick Railroad for failure to pay the semi-annual interest on the bonds of the road indorsed by the State, said seizure being provided by the legislative act granting the indorsement. George H. Hazelhurst was appointed agent of the State to receive and control the road and its property.

THE RADICAL REPUBLIC.

NEW LIFE IN AN OLD NATION.

THE REMARKABLE COURSE OF THINGS IN OLD SPAIN—AN EXTRAORDINARY SERIES OF REVOLUTIONARY MEASURES.

A few Notes by John Swinton.

Though struggling against difficulties harder and more numerous than any republic ever yet encountered, the Spanish Republic has managed for nearly half a year to keep its head above water.

It has had troubles with reactionary Carlists and irreconcileable Radicals, with the Church and the army, with its finances and its administrative machinery. The past bequeathed it a woful heritage. It has suffered under the frowns of every monarchical government of Europe, from Russia to England; and even the bastard French Republic, under Thiers and McMahon, has given it the cold shoulder. They have all refused to recognize its existence, according to the usages of diplomatic amity. Even from this country it has received but slight notice; and the Press, which is the responsive organ of public feeling and thought, has given it but few words of encouragement. The fortunes of its earliest infancy have been hard indeed.

Yet what have been the policy and action of the Spanish Republic during its brief history, or what has it done to deserve the enmity or disdain of mankind?

Immediately after the failure of the latest attempt to set up a monarchy in Spain, the Republican leaders appointed to the direction of affairs by the Cortes, went to work to establish a Republican government. The Cortes did not do as the French Assembly had done, when it declared itself possessed of unlimited powers. It did not attempt, by intrigue or force, to impose a government upon the nation without its consent. The executive officers of the Republic did not make it their sole object to retain power in their own hands; and did not seek to impress the people with a belief that they alone could manage the political business. Both the administrative and the legislative body at once agreed upon the convocation of a constituent Cortes, or constitutional convention, to be elected by the country, and empowered to draw up a form of government, which should be regarded as permanently established, after it received the national approval. Thus far, at least, nothing could have been more orderly or admirable than the work of the men who had suddenly fallen heirs to the government of Spain.

It was found in May last that nearly all the delegates elected to the constitutional body were Federal Republicans. That is to say, they belonged to that party which holds that Spain should be a federation of States, each one possessed of local self-government, somewhat after the American system. From a variety of causes Spain is particularly well fitted for the adoption of the Federal method of political administration.

The constitutional body, thus convoked and elected, met last month. It has been busily at work for three weeks, considering or acting upon the various and sundry projects brought before it, for the reconstruction of the governmental institutions of Spain. It will doubtless be some time yet before any definite results are reached. There is a great deal of important work to be done in breaking down and building up. It requires patient thought and conscientious effort. It requires political courage of the highest kind, and it requires caution. The workers must go down to the very foundations of the political superstructure. The gravest questions of secular concern—aye, some very grave questions of spiritual concern—are involved in their labors.

In the meantime, the enemies of the Spanish Republic allege that the constitutional body, now in session in Madrid, is under the control of the Radical, Red, or Communist Party. They lay every sort of infamous charge at its door. They accuse it of designs as wild as ever entered a madman's head. It seems that these Spanish Republicans intend to subvert order, society, religion, and even property itself. They mean to make war upon God, enter into league with the devil, and turn Spain into another hell. They are Reds and Communists, which implies that they are destructionists and anarchists. In fact, the conservative organs of Europe—to say nothing of sundry papers in the United States—have propagated the idea that Spain is in the hands of the maddest set of political desperadoes that ever ruined a State, or let havoc loose among mankind. It is, perhaps, not wonderful that there is so little sympathy for the Spanish Republic in this country, or that many people look on it as a mad experiment, sure to be crushed, after it has wrought out its disastrous results, and reduced Spain lower than ever. Well, it is not at all unlikely that it may fail—fail for a time; but yet, after watching it closely, it seems to me the most hopeful and interesting political experiment that has been made, for many a day, in any country of Europe, and, whether it meet with failure or success, my opinion of its infinite significance will not be changed.

Let us see what have been the mad deeds or projects of the Republican leaders. Let us see what ground there is for the charges against the Constituent Cortes. Let us see if there be any reason why the American Republic should turn a cold shoulder to the Spanish Republic.

In the first place, we learned from Madrid, the other day, that the proper committee of the constitutional body had drawn up a new Federal Constitution for the germinating Republic. Only a few of its features were indicated by the telegraph; but these certainly seemed to be liberal, practicable, and in accordance with genuine Democratic ideas. They certainly gave no evidence that the Spanish Constitution-makers were wild with Communistic fanaticism. It had previously been reported that Señor Castelar, the eloquent Republican tribune, who acquired his political opinions from the works of the founders of our own Government, was assisting the Committee in their labors, and that he had taken the Constitution of the United States as a model for the Constitution of the Spanish Republic. This was at least promising. The national Congress, it appears, is to consist of two Houses—one elected by popular vote, and the other by the State Legislatures, according to the American system. There have been two different reports about the way in which the Federal President is to be elected; but, though the matter is not one of vital consequence, it is to be hoped that the method of election by popular vote will be adopted. Now, one can very easily see why men who do not believe in Democratic ideas should be disgusted with the Spanish Republicans for drawing up a Constitution resembling that of the American Republic. But it is not so easy to see why those who have faith in our Constitution should throw discredit on another nation for following our example.

In the second place, the Spanish Republicans have determined to adopt the federal principle of Government. Each State or province is to have its own legislature; each county and city is to have the management of its own affairs. The right of local self-government is to be fully recognized in the political system. The Spanish Republicans thus accept the principle which lies at the very foundation of our American institutions. They reject the centralized principle by which France is governed, which has more than once proved fatal to French republicanism, and by means of which, there is reason to fear, MacMahon is now working for the overthrow of the so-called French Republic. For their course in this matter the Spanish Republicans have been reproached as though they had been guilty of some egregious political blunder. But, in fact, they have adopted the very system which is most in consonance with the history, circumstances, and peculiarities of the Spanish people, and which is best calculated to preserve Spanish liberty. Now, one can very readily comprehend why those political thinkers who believe in the centralization of all governmental authority, and disbelieve in the principle of local self-government, should be disgusted with the federalism of the Spanish Republicans. But it is not so easy to understand why Americans, who have most fully developed the great principle, should blow out against the Spaniards for attempting to introduce it.

In the third place, we learned from Madrid a few days ago that the Federal Ministry had announced to the constitutional body the preparation of a bill for the establishment of universal, compulsory, and gratuitous education throughout Spain. This measure will undoubtedly receive the most violent opposition from the Church authorities and from the pious bigotry of Spain. It is undoubtedly a radical measure. Its enemies will denounce it as the most atrocious conception of Communism. These Reds propose to abolish ignorance and propagate intelligence. How can the Church stand it? For ages the masses of the Spanish people, under the control of their kings and priests, have been sunk in the grossest ignorance. The power of royalty and the power of the Church have been unlimited in Spain; but it has been reserved for these so-called Communists to do for education what all the Spanish kings and priests have failed to do. This may be rough on monarchy and the priesthood, and it may tend to their disadvantage hereafter when the people are educated; but whose fault is it? Now one can understand why the upholders of popular ignorance should be disgusted with the Spanish Republicans on account of their scheme of universal education. But it is not so easy to understand why Americans, who have established common schools everywhere, should take umbrage at their extension over Spain for the benefit of the next generation of Spanish children.

In the fourth place, we learned by telegraph from Madrid, last Monday, that the Government had given notice it would present a bill for the immediate abolition of Cuban slavery, and for the extension to the Cuban people of all the political privileges enjoyed by the citizens of Spain. This is a measure of vast consequence, which the Spanish Republicans have determined to adopt, after puttering over half a dozen schemes of gradual emancipation. It is a very radical measure. It is a measure which may produce unlooked-for results in Cuba, beside those which cannot but be anticipated. It may produce a storm among the Cuban planters. It will destroy their industrial system. It will profoundly affect many Spanish interests, and will diminish the revenues from Cuba. The Spanish monarchy upheld slavery, and the Church did nothing to abolish it. But here come these so-called Red Republicans, with their proposition to sweep away the whole system at once. Now, we can see why pro-slavery advocates should be disgusted with the Spanish Republicans for such action as this; but it is not easy to see how the anti-slavery people of the United States can fail to applaud them for it.

In the fifth place, we learned from Madrid some days ago that the Ministry had announced to the constitutional body that the separation of Church and State is part of the programme of the Government. This is another radical measure. But is it one to be condemned? It is certainly an American idea. It may seem hard upon the Spanish hierarchy and clergy, who have heretofore got their pay out of the impoverished treasury of Spain. The Church has opposed the Republic from the first hour of its existence. The priests, almost to a man, are Carlists. This anti-State Church project will make them stronger anti-Republicans than ever. But this is no matter; for they will always, in any event, be the enemies of the Republic. It may be posible to get up prejudice against the Spanish Republicans, for this step, by calling them Reds and Communists; and there are doubtless many pious simpletons in Spain who believe that it means war against God. Now, one can easy understand why the Spanish hierarchy and clergy, and the poor devotees and holy beggars should be disgusted with the Spanish Republicans for breaking the connection between Church and State; but it is less easy to see why there should be any objection from the American people, who would resolutely oppose any union of Church and State in their own country.

These are a few of the larger and more impressive measures of the Federal Ministry, or constitutional body of the new Spanish Republic. Their bearing upon the great principles which must be adopted in the reconstruction of Spanish institutions is apparent. It would take much more space to recount the lesser measures of reform, many of them highly important, which have been brought forward during the last few weeks. It is by its policy in regard to such vital matters as these that a government situated like that of Spain must be judged. We are apt to pay too much attention to incidents of little import and destitute of any permanent results. We hear of an irruption of Carlists, or a petty riot in some town, or the attempted mutiny of a few soldiers, or a change of Ministry, or something of the sort; and, in hearing so much of such things, we are in danger of overlooking the great forces that underlie this remarkable Republican movement.

It is easy to see why the action of the Republican leaders should be offensive to the ex-Queen of Spain, who lately fled to the Pope for consolation; and to the Church, no longer sustained by the State; and to reactionists and upholders of despotism, who detest freedom; and to the Spanish aristocracy, whose privileges are curtailed; and to the rich colonial slaveholders, who must suffer by emancipation; and to those who batten on ignorance and despise popular education; and to all the principalities and powers which find their interest in sustaining the wretched old order of things. It is easy to see why they should denounce as Reds and Communists these courageous and enlightened Republicans who are struggling amid appalling difficulties for those sacred sights of man which we in this Republic happily enjoy. But it is hard to see why the American people—who have established these great principles for themselves, and embedded them in their Constitution—who are proud of their heritage of freedom—should fail to extend the fraternal sympathies of republicanism to those who, amid storm and stress, are trying to establish a genuine republican government, and whose hardest battles are yet to be lost or won.

JOHN SWINTON.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

WALWORTH FOUND GUILTY.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

ADDRESS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS—JUDGE DAVIS' CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Court of Oyer and Terminer resumed its sitting, and District Attorney Phelps, without delay, began his address to the jury in the case of Frank H. Walworth, on trial for the murder of his father. The Court-house was crowded to excess. Mr. Phelps alluded to the remarkable character of the case, and the great interest with which everybody has been following each development in it. He denied the truth of Mr. O'Conor's assertion that the crime of parricide had never been committed, and said that unfortunately the crime was but too common, even in this State. He alluded to the singular good fortune of the prisoner in his talented and numerous counsel, paying a compliment, *en passant*, to Mr. O'Conor's youthful fire, spoke of the prisoner's previous good character, his troops of friends, his high family, &c. Everything that was possible had been done for the prisoner; he had spoken to the jury through the most brilliant and eloquent advocates at the bar, but all their learning and ability could not supply the deficiencies of their case. He cautioned the jury that they must remember that the law was not made only for villains, as Mr. O'Conor had said; it was made for all alike. All who stood there charged with crime were on the same footing. They must also remember that they were not to try the character of the deceased. It was murder to take the life of any human being, no matter how vile and degraded, and our law makes no distinction between an ordinary murder and parricide. They were to divest themselves of all prejudice, and remember that they were merely to find out whether Mansfield Tracy Walworth came to his death by the willful and deliberate hand of the prisoner. In the consideration of that single issue, he invited the jury to follow him, and he implored them to discharge their duties solemnly, deciding only by the evidence, and giving every reasonable doubt to the benefit of the prisoner. If the prisoner was insane they must acquit him; but insanity was not a fit of ungovernable passion. He doubted if a crime were ever committed without this. But the human and divine law commanded men to restrain their passions. Our law says that no man shall be excused for crime unless from a diseased mind making him unable to discriminate between right and wrong. The learned counsel (Mr. O'Conor) had himself admitted that young Walworth was conscious of what he was doing, as was evinced by the prisoner in giving an account of his own crime, and when surrendering himself to the police. The other side had not even got so far as to show that the prisoner had suffered from epilepsy. It would be an insult to the jury's common sense to take this matter into any further consideration. Alluding to the self-defense theory, he said that these letters of the deceased, brutal as they were, never produced a thrill of fear in any one of the prisoner's family. The fact of the killing of Mansfield Tracy Walworth by his own son remained unchallenged, and it was only the motive that they had to consider. It was not his place to defend the character of the deceased, for he was not on trial. Disappointed, unhappy, he no doubt did what other men have done—vented his spite upon his poor wife. Yet no man was wholly bad, and they had learned that this man was at times gentle and good, and the lady who had testified before them must have found something to love in him when she gave him her young heart. It was manifest that his family paid no attention to his violent, outrageous, blasphemous threats. Walworth had threatened that the whole family should be exterminated—he would murder them all—if his wife went on to claim the money from the Chancellor's estate; yet she quietly proceeded and got the money. Walworth had promised to kill her in default of letters if his wife did not sign the paper he repeatedly inclosed, yet she paid not the slightest attention to his threats. Mr. Phelps proceeded to give other illustrations to show the derision and contempt with which these absurd letters had been received. No one answered his letters, or attempted to conciliate him, or took the slightest precaution to prevent him accomplishing his terrible threats. The District Attorney continued that he doubted not the prisoner had been descended from a Chancellor who was just, and from a General who was brave, as Mr. O'Conor had said, yet it was possible that he had also inherited something from his father. The District Attorney then read the letter from the prisoner to his uncle, thanking him for his invitation to go to Europe, emphasizing the latter part of it, and claiming that it foreshadowed a result, where he says that he will be sorry to give his uncle trouble or expense, and that his visit to New-York would decide whether he could go to Europe or anywhere else. It could have no other interpretation than that something similar to what did happen would take place when he came to New-York. He brought no money, no baggage, nothing with him but this, [holding up the pistol.] This was the only thing which he did not forget. But did this look very conciliatory? Did this look as though he had come to persuade his father to a settlement, except at the mouth of a pistol? Mr. Phelps then detailed the action of the prisoner from the time of his arrival in the City until the murder. This good, gentle boy, said he, prepared himself for the interview by taking a pistol, which he was not in the habit of carrying, and this violent, threatening father prepares himself by taking no weapon, though he may have carried one sometimes. Counsel adverted to the disadvantage under which the prosecution labored in not being able to call Mansfield T. Walworth, to hear from him what occurred in that room. The only words heard proceeding from the room were "home," "mother," "liar;" and as, according to the prisoner's own statement, his father had said nothing to him but "I promise," the prisoner, the son, must have called his father a liar. Proceeding to describe the murder, Mr. Phelps dwelt at some length upon the details of the surgeon's description, calling attention to the wound on the face having been inflicted at such close range that the body was blackened and scorched with powder. He described his theory of the shooting, which was that the prisoner must have been above the deceased when he fired, as some of the wounds had a downward course, and the deceased was a much taller man than his son. He said that the deceased must first have been shot on one side and then on the other, and then, as he moved toward the door, necessarily closing on and moving toward his son, the final wound was inflicted. The written statement of the prisoner before the Coroner was then read to the jury, and commented on by the District Attorney, who said that the prisoner did not even claim in extenuation to have seen a pistol in his father's hand. He only saw him move his hand toward his breast. Such a ground of self-defense was absurd. Every time the prisoner had risen, when the jurors were being sworn, he had had his hand in his breast, and it would have been just as reasonable for one of the jurors to have shot him down, then and there, and then to have said: "I knew that the man before me had shot his father, and I knew that I was to be one of his triers, and when I saw him put his hand in his breast, I thought he was going to shoot me." What did he put his hand there for? It was just as reasonable to suppose that he had a pistol as anything else. The District Attorney dwelt upon the cool and self-possessed conduct of the prisoner after the shooting, and his perfect and exact recollection of all that had occurred, alluding to his confession to the Coroner that he had come to the City to do the deed, asserting that that was the only interpretation to be put upon what he had said. There was not a law by which the least personal violence could be offered to a man who had done what the deceased had done. Again alluding to the defects of the defense, he said that they first showed that the deceased was a monster whom it was right to kill at sight, and then endeavoured to prove the prisoner insane, even while admitting that he had a recollection of all that had occurred. "You are not to convict this young man," said the defense, "because he said that he had fired only three shots, when he had really fired four." Why, he would have been more than mortal, said

Mr. Phelps, had he been able to keep tally of the number of shots he fired upon the body of his own father. Even those who heard those terrible shots were so excited that they could not tell. There was no evidence to show that one violent word fell from the father, or that one peaceable word fell from the son. He did not want to sully the fair fame of this State by the conviction of the prisoner of the dreadful crime of parricide, but he and the jury had a duty to do. They must give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt based upon the evidence, but if they found, upon a careful consideration of all that had been put in evidence, that he was guilty, they must convict. He adjured them, in conclusion, to do nought but justice. Neither he nor they could help feeling sympathy for him, but he solemnly implored them to perform their duty. Mr. Phelps concluded his speech at about 12:30, and an outburst of applause greeted him, which was, however, immediately suppressed by the court officers.

REQUEST TO CHARGE.

Mr. O'Conor then rose, and read a number of requests to charge, in substance as follows: First, under the evidence, the accused could not be found guilty of murder unless there was shown a premeditated intention to murder. The law required something more than a mere intent. It required a previous premeditation, and unless the jury found that unless the prisoner had previously determined to kill the deceased, they could not convict. If the prisoner knew the deceased to be a dangerous man, these circumstances tended to acquit, and if the prisoner fired in terror he could not be convicted of murder in the second degree. If the jury were satisfied that one shot was fired accidentally there was no presumption that death would have occurred from the other shots. If the prisoner was insane at the time, he was not guilty. If the prisoner fired without any mental power to avoid the act he was not criminal.

At the conclusion of the reading of these requests to charge, the Court ordered a recess for thirty-five minutes. At 1:25 Judge Davis came again into court, and, without further delay, began the charge to the jury, as follows:

JUDGE DAVIS' CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The prisoner at the bar stands indicted for the crime of murder in the first degree. The crime has long been defined in this State by statute; but on the 29th day of May, only a few days before the occurrence of the act upon which the present charge is based, the Legislature of this State passed a law altering in material respects the then existing statute on the subject of murder in the first degree. The prisoner is on trial under the new statute, that having been made to take effect immediately, and the alleged offense having occurred after its passage. This is the first occasion upon which a court has been called upon to construe that statute, and to give to the jury instructions relative to its application to any case. I shall proceed briefly first to perform that duty, referring to this statute as long been settled under the existing law, that wherever the killing of a human being was done with a clear and well-defined intent or design to effect death, it was murder in the first degree. And although that intent was formed upon the instant of striking the blow, or firing the shot which occasioned death, the premeditation was sufficient to the jury to find that the fact the alleged before them, a clear and well-defined intent to destroy life. Many cases in the books are to be found holding that doctrine. The language of the statute, prior to the present law, under which the prisoner is on trial, was in these words, which I shall now read to you:

"Such killing, unless it be manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, as hereinafter provided, shall be murder in the first degree in the following cases:

1. When perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being."

Thus stood the statute on the 29th day of May. On that day, as I have already stated, the Legislature enacted another, and, as it seems to me, and I therefore feel constrained so to instruct you, a very materially different statute in some important respects. They altered the statute in the first subdivision, which I just read to you, so that, instead of reading, "when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed," it now reads, "when perpetrated from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect death."

The elementary books in England, from whence we derive our laws on this subject chiefly, did, before the enactment of statutes in this country, speak of intentional murder as deliberate murder. They seem to regard the presence of malice—actual malice included in the intent to destroy life—as evidence of deliberation and premeditation. Some embarrassment might, therefore, have arisen in construing this statute, from the fact that it might have been held that the Legislature in using the word "deliberate," in connection with this section, intended it to mean it as it had often used in the law by writers on the subject of homicide for many years. But I think that that was not the intention. The intention, which I think is distinctly deducible from this statute, may be found elucidated by the provisions in the same statute in relation to the second degree of murder. In addition to the change I have just called your attention to, the Legislature transposed or transferred, to more properly speak, the crime of murder in the second degree, as it formerly stood, into the first degree. Murder in the second degree, under the former statute, was the killing by a person engaged in the commission of a felony, without the design to effect death. The Legislature, by the new act, have made that murder in the first degree, placing it as a third subdivision of the definition of murder in the first degree. They have proceeded then to create a new second degree of murder—one altogether new when compared with the statute which they changed. The primary intention of the writer of this statute seems to my mind very manifestly to have been, by this creation of the second degree of murder, to include and make more plain the intention in the use of the words in the first subdivision of murder in the second degree. The words, as I have already stated, are, "from a deliberate and premeditated design." It might have been open to hold that an intentional murder with actual malice was justly within those words if there were not some other expression in the statute which would preclude a court from adopting that view of the effect of the law. And in creating the second degree the Legislature have, therefore, said, "such killing, unless it be murder in the first degree, or manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, as hereinafter provided, shall be murder in the second degree when perpetrated intentionally, but without deliberation or intention." The effect of this provision, in my judgment, is that it becomes the duty of the Court to instruct you that the deliberation and premeditation required to constitute murder in the first degree is something quite different from the actual presence of the intention formed at the instant of the striking of the blow or the firing of the shot. It is essential that it should appear, in a case where the offense charged is murder in the first degree under this statute, that there was some actual predeliberation and premeditation in and upon the mind of the accused in respect to the subject-matter of the offense before the actual occurrence of the act which is charged to be the crime. This may be illustrated, perhaps, by supposing a case of poisoning where the party procures the poison, prepares it, and in some form most convenient, as it may be, causes its administration or administers it. In such a case, the various steps prearranging the result, may, with great propriety, be found by a jury to be deliberate and premeditated design required by this statute; so, where the offense is committed in any other form, as by shooting or stabbing, the previous preparation for the offense, the arming of one's self, the loading of the gun, the going to the place, the lying in wait, the seeking the interview, and the various steps, all being prearranged in the person's mind or taken with the view in the judgment of the jury to the accomplishment of this end, would all very properly fall within this first provision of the statute, if satisfactorily shown.

DELIBERATION AND PREMEDITATION.

Now, you will observe that in the language of this statute deliberation and premeditated design are of necessity left open as questions of fact always for the consideration of the jury. The Court has no power or right to decide, as a question of law in a case of this kind, what does or does not constitute deliberation or premeditation. The facts upon which that is claimed to exist are to be left altogether to the plain common sense of twelve intelligent men. But you will readily see that, in the application of this rule to any given case, juries are called upon to exercise their knowledge of human nature in its various diverse developments and characteristics; for what would be deliberation and premeditation in one man might fall far short of being such in another. One might require much more time to carry through a process either of reasoning or resolution, to bring his mind to a decision to destoy the life of another, than another man even under the same circumstances would require; for the human mind is not built altogether according to any prescribed formula, nor according to the strict plan of any prescribed pattern. Men differ physically and mentally. Some men reason rapidly and require little time to deliberate and to resolve. Others slowly, requiring more. Under this statute, it being only required that it should be satisfactorily shown to the jury that the act was a deliberate and premeditated one, it is only necessary that the jury should see that, under the given circumstances of the particular case, the particular individual did, in his mind, go through the process of deliberation and premeditation reaching to the intention—the intention flowing from the process which the statute required; and, as I said a moment ago, one man may do this thing rapidly, requiring but a moment to pass through the entire process, when another man's mind, under the same circumstances, upon the same facts, would act slowly and with greater caution. In this case, it being, as I shall now presume, understood by you that before the prisoner at the bar can be convicted of murder in the first degree, you must be satisfied that his alleged offense was committed with the deliberation and premeditation required by statute as I have explained it. I shall now very briefly call your attention to the grounds upon which the prosecution claim that that proposition is established, so far as relates to this exact point of premeditation and deliberation, and to the facts on the part of the defense upon which it is claimed, as I understand, that that offense, if committed at all, so as to be a violation of the statute, is not within the first provision creating murder in the first degree.

THE QUESTION OF MOTIVE.

In the first place, it is claimed on the part of the People in this case that the motive, which is the impulsive condition of things that sets the mind in motion toward the contemplation and commission of a crime, existed in this case. It is claimed substantially that that fact is shown by the fact that the father of the prisoner, who had been estranged from him as well as from all his family for a series of years, was a man whose violence and bad conduct, both toward the prisoner and toward his mother, and indeed the whole of his family, and his circle of relatives, was so bad, so outrageous, as to lead to the contemplation of such an offense as has been committed. In a crime like this, one of the first inquiries of the jury ordinarily is whether motive exists, and if the accused has suffered violence, or been threatened with violence, has received injury, or been threatened with injury, or believed himself to rest under any condition of things from which a jury may say that the thought to relieve himself by the commission of the crime entered his mind, the jury are in the first place to look into that condition of things with a view to see whether or not it furnishes evidence of the existence of motive. Substantially the People claim in this case that, because through a series of years these outrageous letters have been written and these violent threats made persistently ranging through along course of time, because of this separation, of the gross misconduct on the part of the deceased, therefore the prisoner might have formed the resolution from that state of things, and the exposures to these assaults by letter or by words, and have determined with the view to terminate, and had resolved that, if no other mode of terminating it was practicable, the deceased should die. In all cases of this kind, where the accused party has received great injury at the hands of the deceased, when these facts are laid before a jury they are justly to be considered in a double aspect—first, as bearing upon this question of motive, for we all know enough of human nature to know that great crimes are seldom committed without some motive adequate to operate upon and control the mind of the party by whom they are committed. So, when a man, as was stated in the opening of one of the counsel, has been by a seducer deprived of his domestic rights by the ravishment of his wife or his child and he feels the consequence of that troublous blow struck at him by a friend or an enemy, the jury, if he subsequently destroys the person's life who, in his judgment, has been guilty of the offense, could have but little doubt as to the person having a motive. And so in this case the People claim that because this father had virtually abandoned the relationship and severed the ties that bound him to the prisoner, and had heaped upon his wife great violence and abuse, had persistently followed them for a period of time with these most outrageous letters that have been read before you, that, therefore, you will be able to find a motive for his alleged subsequent conduct. As it is, in the consideration of what the People claim on that point in determining whether or not the motive was adequate, you are, of course, to go still further in order to determine the alleged premeditation and deliberation.

THE INVITATION TO EUROPE.

It is insisted upon the part of the People, that subsequent to the invitation to go to Europe with the uncle, which was communicated to the nephew, I believe, early in the last week of May, and by her on Thursday of that last week to the prisoner—subsequent to that, on Saturday, the 31st of May, he received the last letter written to his mother by the deceased. It is claimed that that letter interposed an obstacle to the object which he then contemplated, to wit: a visit to Europe with his uncle; and that he, resolving in his mind that he would in some form remove that obstacle, took the steps that brought him into the presence of his father on the fatal morning when he was slain. It is claimed, substantially, that after receiving that letter on Saturday, on the Sabbath day he resolved in his mind whether or not he could not, by some means, place himself in a position that he could enjoy the invitation which he had accepted, to visit Europe with his uncle, and at the same time relieve his mother and himself from all fears of the monstrous approach of his unhappy father. It does appear in the case as a fact that, during Sunday to his uncle, announcing the receipt of the letter from his father—announcing, first, that his mother had told him of the invitation his uncle had extended to him to accompany him to Europe. He then says:

"I have only recently entertained any desire to go to Europe, and the invitation was particularly acceptable; and as I would have to leave her soon any way, probably, to attend the Albany Law School, I told her, on her intimation that you wished an answer in the morning, that she might say I would like to go."

This shows that the invitation was agreeable to him, and had been accepted by him, before he received the letter from his father. He then proceeds to say:

"I am of the opinion that it would be neither safe nor wise to leave her unprotected against her father. In fact I don't think her situation is by any means a safe one as it is. I inclose a letter from father to her, which I received yesterday. I am going down to New-York in the morning to see him, and I would, therefore, without informing my mother, as she would feel very uneasy."

So far you would be justified in finding from this letter an invitation which had been accepted as an agreeable one, but that on the receipt of the letter from the father on Saturday an obstacle had interposed itself, after the acceptance of the invitation, in his mind, to the enjoyment of the opportunity to go abroad. You would be justified, perhaps, in inferring that he had been thinking over in what manner he could get over that obstacle—in what way it might be gotten over—and had resolved, as he states, to go to New-York in the morning, which would be the Monday following, for the purpose of taking steps to relieve himself and his mother from the fear that he had entertained as to her safety in his absence. All that is justly inferred, I think, from this letter, although not so fully expressed in the words. The People claim that in pursuance of that determination, wholly or completely formed on the morning of Sunday, that he went to Mr. Smith, I believe it was—a merchant—with his young friend Pond, and made an application to borrow some money. Mr. Smith says that he came to him about 11 o'clock on Sunday, and asked him—saying that he was going out of town for a day or two, or that he thought of going out of town for a day or two, and was "short," to use the language of Mr. Smith—for the loan of $15 until he should return on the following Tuesday. Mr. Smith says he replied that he had no money by him, but that, if he would call at his store on Monday morning, he would let him have it. That, you will observe, was on the morning that he and Pond and his cousin had made the visit to the cemetery, that has been described by them. At what hour this letter was written does not appear, but it would appear from the letter that the resolution, not completely formed when he talked with Smith, had, at the time the letter was written, ripened into a conclusion to go, for he says in the letter: "I am going down to New-York in the morning, to try and see him, and I may add, without informing my mother." The People claim that, in pursuance of that resolution, thus formed and expressed in this letter, he arose early on Monday morning, at the time when his mother described him as appearing in the hall, very pallid and looking sick, and that he went, pursuant to the arrangement made with Mr. Smith on the day previous, to his store, and there borrowed the $15, thence went to the cars, and thence to the City of New-York. The facts that I have thus far detailed, do not seem to be in dispute. What just inferences are to be drawn from them, or any of them, is a question altogether for you to determine.

The District Attorney also claims that, before leaving home, the prisoner prepared himself by loading or by taking with him the pistol with which the fatal shots were fired, and putting that into his pocket for the purpose of coming to New-York to see his father. That he left and arrived here in the City, and went directly from the cars to the boarding-place of his father's, does not seem to be contradicted by any evidence in the case. You would not be justified in finding that he went first to the hotel, because the evidence quite clearly shows that he went first to the boarding-house of his father, called for him, but did not find him in. He then stated to the lady of the house that he wished to see his father at the Sturtevant House, and that he was his son, after her inquiry whether he was or not, and should be at the Sturtevant House. At her suggestion he sat down and wrote the note of invitation to his father to come to the Sturtevant House—within an hour or two I think is the language—stating that he should be there, and wished to see him to settle some family difficulties. I think that is the language.

DELIBERATIVE ACTS.

It is claimed on the part of the People that these steps—the preparation for some such the various steps preceding the shooting—were deliberative acts on his part with a view to consummate a particular purpose. The prosecution claim that that purpose was either the destruction of his father's life by shooting him, or the alternative purpose of effecting what he calls a settlement, by securing a satisfactory promise that he will not annoy his mother any more, and on the failure to obtain that promise to destroy him. It is claimed that that intention is further illustrated or shown by what occurred subsequently to the shooting. The prisoner, as it would seem, immediately after the shooting—for I do not now make any allusion to what occurred in the room itself—went down with haste to the office of the hotel, and announced to the clerk that he had killed his father and when the clerk expressed his astonishment by asking him if he meant that, replied, "Yes, I have shot him four times; send for a police officer." And presently, after the police officer had been sent for, he dictated a telegram to his uncle saying, "I have shot father. Look after mother." These things, it is claimed, were done with a coolness and deliberation evincing a full knowledge of the deed done, and of its consequences to his father, and of the consequences to himself, because the sending, by his own direction, for a police officer, indicates, as is claimed, that he knew the act was of a character that would transfer him to the custody of the law. Then, in a short time, he was taken, as it seemed, in the company of an officer who had been summoned, from the district telegraph office to the police station, and there, it is alleged, that when inquired of by the officer he stated substantially that he had shot his father three times. Perhaps I ought to read this, inasmuch as I might make a mistake in my recollection if I attempted to give it otherwise. [The Judge here read the statement made by the prisoner to the officer, which statement has been already published.] Now, continued Judge Davis, these several declarations made by the accused, as is alleged on the part of the people, coupled with the several steps that had been taken at Saratoga preparatory to coming down here, are, as is claimed, facts, if you find them as stated by the witnesses, which by reflective influence shed light upon the design and purpose for which the prisoner came to New-York, either, as is claimed, with the intention of shooting the deceased any way, or of shooting him in the alternative result of his refusal to make a satisfactory promise. Judge Davis, after alluding to the statement made by the prisoner before the Coroner, said: Now, there are declarations of the prisoner made, as is alleged by witnesses, on the same day, and within a few hours after the alleged offense was committed, and it is claimed that, including them with what preceded, and looking back at the great cause of hard feeling on the part of the prisoner toward his father, seeking a motive for the gross wrong done his mother, and done the entire family, and in the danger which the boy imagined existed from the father, if his mother was left unprotected by him, and it following the various steps of the alleged preparation, it is claimed that these things show that the consequence which unhappily followed his coming to New-York was one revolved in his mind, considered upon and determined upon, either to be done at all events or to be done in case no satisfactory arrangement could be made. Then the counsel for the prosecution presses upon you, and it is for you to determine with what force it comes, the concluding clause of the letter to his uncle. It is insisted that it indicates an anticipation on his part of some result that would place it out of his power to go to Europe or anywhere else. I will read to you the words of the concluding part of this letter—reading in connection therewith the preceding clause. The Court having read that portion of the letter, said: Now it is argued before you, and it is for you to determine with what force that argument comes, that this concluding clause was intended by the accused to give notice to his uncle that this contemplated visit to Europe would be dependent upon the result of his visit to New-York, and the accomplishment of what he had in his mind in that City, and that that accomplishment would control the question whether he could go to Europe or anywhere else, and that he says to his uncle, in anticipation of some cause of trouble or expense to his uncle growing out of this trip, he shall be heartily sorry if such consequences follow. The argument is, and it is for you to determine what force there is in it, that he had in mind the contingency that in case he did not succeed in an arrangement satisfactory for the relief of himself and his mother from further danger, then trouble and expense to the uncle might follow from what he designed to do, and his inability to go to Europe or anywhere else might also follow. Gentlemen, this is entirely for you to say as it occurs to me what is claimed, and I repeat it, it is altogether for you to determine whether the proof justifies or not the claim on the part of the prosecution. I think it is substantially what is claimed by them as bearing on the proposition that the accused came to New-York with the resolution in his mind, either that the father should die in consequence of the wrongs he had done his mother or himself, or that if the father refused or failed to make an arrangement satisfactory to him to relieve him from further fears as to his mother and in respect to his mother and himself, then he would destroy his life. All that the Court can say on that subject further is, that if you come to the conclusion, on looking at this evidence, that the prisoner did come to New-York with either of these resolves in his mind—a resolve when he reached here to shoot his father, or a resolve when he reached here to first attempt an arrangement, and, on its failure, to shoot him—in either event, if you are satisfied that he did shoot him in pursuance of either resolve, it will be your duty, under the charge, and it will be your duty, unless the defense alleged here are one or both satisfactorily established, to find the prisoner guilty of that degree of murder.

ABSENCE OF PREMEDITATION.

Now it becomes my duty to rum over hastily the evidence which is claimed on the part of the defense, to show the absence of that premeditation and deliberation which the law requires under the construction I will give it. First, it is claimed to be shown by Mr. Smith, in addition to what I have stated before, that at the time of borrowing the money he expressed to him an intention to return to Saratoga on the Tuesday following.

Mr. O'Conor—The sum borrowed was the precise sum that would just about carry him to New-York and back again, and bear his expenses for a day.

The Court—The argument is also presented that the sum borrowed would be just about adequate to bring him to New-York and back again, covering his expenses in the absence of a day and night. That on Monday morning he met Mr. Amsden, doubtless while he was on his way to the cars. And Mr. Amsden, I believe, or the prisoner first spoke, asking him when they should have another social game of whist, it appearing from Mr. Amsden's statement that he and some other parties were accustomed to go to Brady's of afternoons to play whist. Mr. Amsden suggested that they have one that afternoon, to which the prisoner replied, "Won't it do just as well to-morrow," indicating, or saying, that he expected to be absent until to-morrow; and that Mr. Amsden replied, "Very well," or to the effect that the afternoon following would do just as well, leaving he has a note in his room addressed to his mother, I believe, saying in substance that if he did not get back to supper that night she need not expect him until the next day.

Mr. Phelps—It was a verbal message by the servant.

Mr. O'Conor—It is all the same thing.

The Court—Yes, it is the same in effect. He left a verbal message, saying that if he did not get back to supper she need not expect him until the next night. Then it is claimed that when he arrived here he went, as is conceded, first to the place of his father's residence, and that the not finding of his father led him to go into a hotel; that his purpose was to go to the residence of the father, and there consummate the contemplated arrangement, and return to Saratoga the same night, which would bring him home, as the other statement made by him would indicate the intention to be, on Tuesday morning; and it is argued, also, that his familiarity, or probable familiarity, with the consequences of his crime so wit, arrest and detention, all to be considered by you as indicating that his intention was not to do an act when he came that would cause such arrest and detention. Those are substantially the circumstances and facts which are claimed here to indicate a design to return, and overall the idea that his purpose was to kill his father when he came down to New-York. Now, gentlemen, if he left Saratoga with the full expectation of returning, that he formed a resolution and so advised his friends, and you are convinced that his intention was to come here and return, and you can see through that that he had not any resolve in his mind to kill his father when he left there, he did not entertain the alternative resolve to get an arrangement satisfactory or else kill him, why, as a matter of course, the theory of premeditation and predetermination, or rather, to use the language of the statute, deliberation, will be shaken or overthrown as you may give force to those considerations on the part of the defense. Nevertheless, it is a just subject of consideration in respect to all this kind of evidence, that where such a resolution has been formed, as is claimed by the People, in the mind of a party, it would be an unnatural thing, as a general rule, to give any expression indicating it in advance, indicating its existence, and that declarations made in respect to returning, when one left for such a purpose are to be taken with less force than as though no such purpose had been entertained, or as though such consequences were in possible contemplation. So, also, it may be considered with propriety, whether, if he had the alternative proposition in his mind, his speaking of his return, his intention to return or his probably being back on Tuesday, is not referable to this alternative idea which he may expect to have consummated or carried out by procuring an arrangement such which he would have desired, and that he still entertained; while he felt that he might procure the satisfactory arrangement; he still entertained what the People claim, to wit, the resolve that if he failed in the arrangement, he would then do the act with which he now stands charged. All these are considerations solely for you, and my sole object in alluding to them at all, is to bring them fairly before your mind. I repeat, gentlemen, unless you are satisfied by the evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the accused, at the time of committing the act, had that deliberate and premeditated design to effect death in his mind, and was executing such a deliberate premeditated effect in firing the fatal shots, then the crime would not fall within the first degree. This, of course, is the gravest subject for consideration in the case. The People in this are required by law to show to your satisfaction, beyond what the law calls a reasonable doubt—that is, beyond doubts reasonable and satisfactory to you, which arise from the evidence and its absence, or from the absence of satisfactory evidence in the case—that such was the intention of the accused, and that he acted upon a deliberate and premeditated intent. It could make no difference, in my judgment, if that deliberate and premeditated intent was an alternative which he was executing, and that he considered in his mind the hope and prospect of consummating it by the first of the alternatives, if he, at the same time, entertained the resolve that he would kill the father if he could not consummate the first alternative, then it would be murder in the first degree. But you are to be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that one or the other of those resolves was in his mind, and had been determined upon in respect of its execution at the time he fired the fatal shots, in order to bring him within the present law.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

That brings me down to the consideration of the question of murder in the second degree. You will, of course, observe with care the peculiar language of that definition. Every intentional killing without deliberation and premeditation is called murder in the second degree. If you determine this case upon the first degree against the accused, you will be relieved of considering the question whether or not the case was within the second; but if you determine it favorably to the accused upon the first issue—the crime as to murder in the first degree—then it is your duty to consider whether the circumstances of the case bring it within murder in the second degree. In order to constitute murder in the second degree it is necessary under this statute that there should be at the time of firing the fatal shot, in this case, an intent to kill. Shots fired by accident—shots fired with a design not to kill, but to injure and wound—shots fired for the purpose of frightening a party—would not, within this statute, which requires the actual presence of existing intention; and this statute does not require that that intention should be the result of predeliberation; it may be formed upon the instant; it may be the result of that unconscious action of the mind which oftentimes accompanies the commission of crime, when from some cause arising upon the moment the thought flashes into the mind, "I will kill," and the act follows the thought. That was murder in the first degree; now it is murder in the second degree; but the jury must be able to find from the facts and circumstances of a given case that that thought became an intent, consummated by an act resulting in death, in order to constitute this crime, now, in the second degree. So that, if you should conclude that the prisoner did not, when he left home, contemplate the killing of his father, that he did not entertain the alternative result of which I have already spoken, but that he came down here armed, prepared for any of them that might arise, called upon his father, finding him out left his invitation to come to the Sturtevant House, and when he came, and after he was within the room, found through the information following that the father's promise, as he himself says, was an evasive or false one, not intended to be carried out, and feeling that in his look, or in his appearance, there was something to show that the same intention to pursue and wrong his mother and his family that had previously existed was still there, and would still be consummated, he then upon the instant resolved, "I will terminate this by his death"—that would make it murder in the second degree, but not in the first, because the deliberation, that is to say the consideration in advance of the act, of the accomplishment of the purpose, and the preparation to accomplish the preconsidered purpose, would be absent in the case, and it drops down in that view, if the jury should be satisfied that that is the correct conclusion, from murder in the first degree to murder in the second degree, unless some one of the defenses alleged shall, upon the evidence in the case, be found by you to exist. I don't think that any further instruction on the subject of either of these degrees is necessary or will be useful. The law I have sought to explain to you as clearly as in my power, so that you will see that what is necessary to constitute the evidence under either of these two degrees.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CASE.

And now, gentlemen, I wish, right here, to say a few words in relation to the character of this case, as it appears upon the evidence which has been introduced and laid before you on the part of the defense—I mean its general character. What I shall say as to the particular point of the defense, hereafter, has no particular bearing upon what I now design to say about the conditions, relations, and mutual obligations of these several parties, and about the law that is applicable to them. In the first place I wish to say, what you and I feel beyond all doubt, that it is manifest in this case that the deceased, through a period of years, had exhibited—however he may have stood to the outward world—had exhibited toward his wife and toward his children a character despicable beyond description, and one upon which too severe comment cannot well be made. I speak now of what appears in this case before you, and judging from that alone. Unfortunately for us, who are limited in our knowledge of this as of all other cases by the finite character of our capacities to appreciate or discover truth—unfortunately for us, I say, we are deprived by the death of this father of any explanations that he might have given before the jury, if this assault had not resulted in death. His mouth is sealed forever. The opportunities on his part of saying what he possibly might say, so far as anything could be said in justification of his letters, is gone; is gone, too, by the hand of the prisoner. His hand inflicted the blow that deprives us of all opportunity of hearing the other side of the story, if there be any other side, which I do not say, which the deceased father might have given us. And now this leads me to say in respect to these letters and the evidence that has been given here, touching the character of the deceased; it leads me to say this—that jurors in this class of cases ought to be careful to remember what they are sometimes too prone to forget, and what the general public are too apt to forget, that in the eye of the law all men, without respect to condition, character, habits, or deserts, their moral or their physical nature, are under the protection of the law. The same shield that the law interposes over each of us, with which it aits continually by your bedside at night and in all your domestic relations, and follows in all the pursuits of life, is held by the genius of the law at all times over all other persons, however humble they may be. That wild and false notion of justice that a man who may have been guilty shall have his character raked open to show his character and his pursuits in life, for the purpose of creating a public sentiment that he was so bad a man that he ought to die—I say that wild notion of justice has no foothold in the administration of either truth or law; and I make these remarks because I know how apt it is for men to come to conclusions in respect to the character of a deceased man when violently attacked after his death, and after his opportunity for explanation is forever closed; how apt men's minds are to be warped from the true nature of the case by the hatred, so to speak, engendered in the human mind by the pictures of monstrous depravity drawn upon his tomb. All that is justly and properly to be discarded from the consideration of such a case as this. It may be that Walworth was a man unfit to live, but the Judge who is to determine that does not sit in this seat, nor in this jury-box. He presides over all the affairs of life, and His determination those questions by what neither you nor I possess—the infinite knowledge and the omniscient eye that read every soul and find truth wherever it lies. The law on that subject has been so well expressed that I wish to read it to you in a very few words, as stated by Chief Justice Davies in a case in this State:

"The general bad character of a person slain can neither justify nor excuse the party is not guilty of homicide, or in any sense to mitigate the taking of human life. Equality before the law is a maxim of universal justice, and the life of the humblest and most abandoned is equally entitled to the protection of the law, as that of the most cultivated, refined, or elevated. It is not for man to say which may be taken and which spared."

In a government of laws, as ours is, to be administered for the protection of all, no other rule is safe, no other rule is just. Any other rule perverts all law, because it makes the injured party the party who has received injury or alleged injury from the accused, it makes him judge, jury, and executioner at once in inflicting death, because he thinks the person ought not to live. No, gentlemen; I beg you to bear in mind that you are sitting in a country administered by law, and that all considerations as to the character of the deceased, so far as they tend to create in your mind any idea that that character was one which might justly be removed from earth, and therefore the party who has relieved him should be excused—I say I beg you to bear in mind that when you do that you overthrow all law; you strike at its foundation; you pervert justice, and you refuse to protect the humble and the bad by the same law which you would apply to protect the high and the good.

THE ALLEGED DEFENSE.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, the defense alleged in this case is substantially twofold—first, that the prisoner, at the time of the alleged crime, was what the law calls insane; secondly, that he acted, in shooting his father, in self-defense. I think all the alleged defenses except the one upon which I have just commented, which in law is no defense, are justly attributable to those two heads. I must go through them briefly. First, I will consider the one secondly stated, the question of self-defense. Self-defense and the right of self-defense, which is by nature ingrafted in every human heart, is recognized fully by the law under circumstances which the law clearly and emphatically points out, and where that self-defense, coming within those circumstances, requires the taking of human life in order to make it complete, the law justifies it and declares it to be justifiable homicide. This is claimed to have been justifiable homicide under the statute of this State. Judge Davis here read the law relating to homicides, and explained it fully. The fact, continued Judge Davis, that the prisoner killed his father, does not raise his offense in legal contemplation any higher than though he had killed a stranger whom he never saw. The relationship is one which under the peculiar circumstances of the case is, of course, very likely and very properly to excite alarm in the public mind, and to call down anathemas in the Press and otherwise upon the case; but when we get down to the trial of a case, here in a court of justice, we are to look upon it as a homicide, and upon the party who killed his father, upon any other evidence than would convict him because he killed a stranger. That is the simple law of the land, and the prisoner is entitled to the same protection of the law in acting against and upon his father as he would be in acting against and upon any other individual in any case that you can imagine. All the books nations and of old law of Rome, of China, or Greece, or anywhere else in which the relationship of father and child was of such a character that horrible punishments were inflicted where a son killed his father—all those ideas when brought to bear upon such a case as this are simply fanciful and ineffective, so far as the law is concerned; for the law looks upon the act—however it may look upon it as individuals—the law looks upon it and treats it just as though it were an act between strangers in which the same results followed. Therefore it is that, in considering the defense of the prisoner, you are not, because one is struck on first hearing that a son has killed his father with horror, therefore to condemn the son without sufficient evidence, nor are you to give less weight to his exculpatory evidence when he produces it than you would if he had produced the same evidence having killed a stranger. It may have been wise for the ancients to have their law, but we are not discussing their laws, we are administering ours. Therefore, in considering this question, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of the fact that, although the deceased was his father, his rights when in his presence to self-defense, if the exigency arises calling for the exercise of those rights, was precisely the same as though the deceased were not his father.

EXCUSABLE HOMICIDE.

I need not call your attention to what is excusable homicide, for under our statute this offense in no aspect falls within excusable homicide; it cannot be claimed. That relates to the execution of legal process upon the body of persons who have been tried and condemned, and to the arrest or retaking of felons who have been arrested, and so forth. There must be an actual attempt either to commit murder upon the party or to commit any felony, such as rape upon a woman, in which she is perfectly at liberty under this statute to destroy the assailant, to kill him, if necessary to escape the consequence, or escape the attempt he is engaged in making. Homicide is justifiable when committed in lawful defense of the person who slays it, when a reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury, and there shall be imminent danger of such design being accomplished. You will see, gentlemen, that this section relates to an immediate transaction occurring in respect of parties present at the time and place of its consummation, so that, under this statute, if the father had come to Saratoga at any time and entered the residence of Mrs. Walworth, and drawn his pistol apparently to shoot her, the son would have been justified in shooting him down upon the spot, provided the jury should see from the circumstances that there was reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony, he being his parent, and therefore within the language of the statute, or to do him a great personal injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished. But, as a matter of course, this statute has no application to a case where there is an allegation of danger to an absent person. About that I mean to say that no kind of threats against Mrs. Walworth that may have been made and came to the knowledge of this young man, no fears on his part that Mrs. Walworth would be injured by her husband on some future day, in consequence of threats made, would in the slightest degree, while she was at the time in Saratoga, justify the prisoner in shooting down his father here in New-York. That would be something which the law cannot and does not justify, and if the prisoner, animated by that hatred toward his mother, shot him down for them, and because he thought those threats might at some future day be executed, he has no justification under this statute. While being in that room with his father alone, the danger or apprehension either of the design to commit felony, or to do some great personal injury, and the imminent danger of such design being accomplished, are, by the law, limited altogether to his own person, and in the consideration of this question you have no right to give him the benefit of his fears as respects injury to his mother in the future, except, as I shall presently present that question to your consideration, that those fears may have tended to give point in respect to the then present imminent danger to himself. All that I shall consider in a little while in another aspect of this defense. Before, therefore, you could find in this case a justifiable homicide, it would be necessary that you should be able to determine that there was reasonable ground to apprehend on his part a design to commit felony, or to do some great personal injury, and reasonable ground to believe that there was imminent danger that such design would then and there be accomplished. Where that state of things exists, the party may defend himself, even by destroying life, if the jury are satisfied—for it all ultimately comes to the jury—that the imminent danger was of such a character that he was justified in believing that if he did not destroy the life of his antagonist, his own would be destroyed. The Court, having read some judicial decisions, said: Now I think you will understand what, under our law is justifiable homicide—the reasonable ground to apprehend at the time of the killing a design on the part of the person killing to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury, and the belief that the danger is imminent that such a design will be accomplished. It is for the jury to determine upon all the facts presented to them whether those elements existed at the time, and if they did not exist, then it is for them to decide that the occasion did not justify the killing. If they did exist to their satisfaction, then the party is by the statute entitled to a verdict of acquittal, the Legislature having taken pains to go so far as to indicate expressly that where the defense is established to the satisfaction of the jury of justifiable homicide, the jury shall render a general verdict of "not guilty." Now, in this case, what is brought before you for the purpose of satisfying you that the deceased was killed under circumstances rendering it justifiable homicide? It may, perhaps, be unfortunate, but we have really no evidence on that subject as to the real transaction at the time of its occurrence, except what we find in the statement of the accused made before the Coroner, and made at several other times after the event. Perhaps I shall do better justice if I read the statements fully, for I may possibly have misapprehended some portions of it myself. The Court here read the statement alluded, to, and which has been already published. That statement, said the judge, gentlemen of the jury, furnishes every matter of fact; it was this in substance, bearing upon the question of the actual presence of danger at the time—of imminent danger to the life of the prisoner—of the intent, or attempt, or reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or do some great personal injury. Of course, it is a question not of law, but of fact purely, for you to determine whether it furnishes satisfactory evidence that there was reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury. The declarations of an accused under such circumstance are justly to be presumed to have been made as favorable to himself as truth would permit. That is all I feel bound or required in respect to the fact that this statement comes out of the mouth of the accused. Some of the statements of the accused, when giving a narrative of his own alleged offense, are justly to be presumed by a jury to be as favorable to himself as truth would permit him, and you are to determine, therefore, whether upon the statement itself there are circumstances which occasioned him to believe that there was reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or do some great personal injury, a reasonable ground to believe that there was imminent danger of such design being accomplished. It has been held in some cases that this rule does not apply in this State to a case where the meeting is produced by the invitation of the party who fires the pistol or inflicts the blow. While that, in my judgment, is a consideration very proper for you to take into consideration, as, for instance, where A, knowing that B has threatened his life on various occasions, knowing that he entertains inimical feelings toward him, sends a message in effect inviting B to a private meeting, and in that private meeting kills B, it has been said that this rule of the statute is not applicable to the case, because the meeting is brought about by the invitation of the party killed, and that he, in such a case, having invited him to a meeting, has no right to say that he had reasonable fears of the party whom he had drawn into his own presence. But I think, gentlemen, that that is not the true rule of law in such cases. I think this, that where the meeting is brought about by the party who slays, a jury have the right to require, especially if the person thus brought into the presence of the slayer is an enemy who he has reason to fear and whom he kills—a jury have a just right to require at his hands strong and satisfactory evidence that he was placed in the position in which the statute justifies the killing, and that is as far as, in my judgment, the rule ought to go. And it is in my judgment also a just limit to attach to the rule. There, I repeat, the invitation comes from the person who kills, and the person killed is brought into his presence, and there slain while alone, there being enmity between them, or there having been threats on the part of the person killed as respects the person who kills, such state of facts should require at the hands of a jury a careful investigation to see whether or not it is true that the person who slays under those circumstances was really in the position required by the statute in order to justify the offense. But if a jury, in such a case, can see that the real condition existed, notwithstanding the invitation by the slayer, he would be entitled to the protection of the statute if the real state of facts existed to the same extent as though the meeting was accidental, the only difference being the operation of the minds of the jury in applying to the case the evidence which is given before them.

SELF PROTECTION.

Now, on this question, I repeat, you are to determine whether the prisoner has satisfied you by evidence that the exigency arose where self-protection, or the right of self-defense, as given by the statute, was actually exercised by him

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Western Union...84¾
100 do...c. 84¾
100 do...b3. 84⅞
400 do...85
800 do...85⅛
900 do...85¼
100 do...s3. 85¼
300 do...85⅛
600 Pacific Mail...35¼
100 do...c. 35¼
200 do...s3. 35⅛
100 do...c. 35⅛
600 do...35⅛
100 do...s3. 35
100 do...35¼
400 do...s3. 35¼
800 do...35⅛
600 do...35½
1100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¼
200 do...c.102¼
1750 do...102⅜
400 St. Paul...51½
300 Rock Island...109¼
200 Boston, H. & E...2⅛
700 Ohio & Miss...39
200 do...b3. 39
900 do...39
300 do...39⅛
1500 Lake Shore...95¾
1000 do...95⅝
2600 do...95¾
1300 do...95⅞
1800 do...s3. 95¾
400 do...b3. 95⅞
500 do...c. 95¾
900 do...95¾
100 do...b3. 95⅞
300 do...95¾
400 do...s3. 95⅝
500 do...95⅞
400 North-western...71⅜
100 do...71½
500 Union Pacific...26⅜
200 do...26½
1000 do...26⅝
800 do...26¼
500 do...26½
300 do...26
900 do...s3. 26
700 do...26⅛
200 do...c. 26⅛
400 do...26¼
200 do...26⅜
200 do...26¼
400 Tol. & Wabash...68¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64...b. e...c.116½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...116
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...117¼
$40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...117½
27,000 U. S. 5s Cur. bet. call...114½
30,000 U. S. 5s, 1881 C...bet. call 114⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July...15¼
1,000 Mo. 6s...x int. 93
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 91⅛
7,000 Erie 1st...102½
1,000 Albany & S.2d. 98½
1,000 U. Pac. 1st...85¾
4,000 do...85⅞
6,000 do...b. c..s. 86
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 70
1,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 60⅛
6,000 Chi.&N.W.1st.102
10,000 Tol.&Wab.St. L. Div...91½
2,000 Tol. & W. Eq...83
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.107¼
8,000 O. & M. C. S. F...x int. 91½
1,000 M. & St. Paul 7 3-10...97¾
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C.Div.xint. 90¾
2,000 M. & St. P., Io. Div...x int. 80½
6,000 C. S. 1st.x int. 90
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d. 76
1,000 C. & Pitts. 3d..98¼
10 Bk. of Commerce.114
5 Park Bank...149
25 Fourth Nat. Bk...113
200 Adams Express...94½
100 Consol. Coal...54½
90 Del. & H. C...b. c.119
500 Pac. M. S.S.Co.b.c. 35⅝
100 do...c. 35¾
200 do...c. 35⅞
300 do...36
500 do...36⅛
700 do...36¼
300 do...36⅜
200 do...c. 36½
200 do...36⅝
400 do...36⅝
200 do...s3. 36¾
300 do...c. 36¾
300 do...36⅞
300 do...37
300 do...36¾
2000 do...37
500 do...36⅞
300 do...36¾
300 do...36⅝
400 do...36¾
200 do...s3. 36⅝
200 do...36⅝
200 do...s3. 36½
500 do...36½
200 do...36⅝
300 do...36⅜
300 do...36½
1200 do...36⅝
1200 do...36⅝
300 do...36⅝
600 do...36¼
300 do...s3. 36¼
200 do...36½
100 W. U. Tel...b. c. 85⅛
300 do...85⅜
300 do...85⅜
500 do...85¼
200 do...85⅜
200 do...s3. 85¼
100 do...85¼
900 do...85
1900 do...85
500 do...85
500 Erie...b. c...s60. 61¼
300 Mich. Cent...b. c. 90½
41 C. & P. Guar..b.c. 87
200 do...87¼
200 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 71¾
300 do...71⅛
400 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.102⅜
1000 do...102¼
800 do...102⅝
2100 do...102¾
600 do...102⅝
300 do...s3.102½
100 do...s4.102½
100 do...102¾
100 do...s3.102¾
1300 do...102⅝
500 do...s3.102⅝
1200 do...102⅝
300 do...s3.102½
500 do...102⅝
200 do...102½
100 do...b60.102⅝
400 do...102¾
20 Ill. Cent...b. c.109¾
300 U. Pacific...b. c. 26⅜
1500 do...26½
2000 do...26⅞
100 do...26¼
400 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 37
400 do...37½
1500 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 96
2400 do...96⅛
3700 do...96¼
600 do...s3. 96¼
1400 do...96
300 do...96⅛
1100 do...s3. 96⅛
200 do...96
200 do...b3. 96⅛
1200 do...96
100 do...b3. 96
200 do...s30. 95⅞
100 do...96
1000 do...96⅛
400 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 51½
200 do...51¾
100 do...51½
300 T., W. &W.b.c.s3. 68⅜
100 do...68⅜
100 do...68½
200 Del., L. & W..b3. 97½
400 do..bet. call. 97⅞
51 do...97¼
40 C., C., C. & I.b.c.c. 85
100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.109⅜
100 do...109⅛
100 do...b3.109½
300 do...109½
300 do...109⅜
200 do...c.109⅞
900 do...c.109⅞
300 do...109⅜
300 do...109⅝
100 do...c.109⅝
20 do...109⅞
700 do...109⅝
74 Morris & Essex...91
8 do.bet. call. 91½
12 do...91¼
300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 39¼
1100 do...39⅜
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 28¾
300 do...28⅝
100 do...28¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62.116½
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.118
10,000 U.S.5-20 R.'67.115⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:15 P. M.

100 West. Union...85¼
200 do...85⅜
200 do...85½
100 Erie Railway...62⅛
200 Pacific Mail...36⅜
500 do...36½
300 do...36⅜
300 do...36⅞
300 do...37
200 do...37⅛
300 do...37⅛
300 do...37⅜
100 do...37⅜
900 do...37⅜
200 do...37⅜
100 Panama...110
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅞
200 do...b3.103
200 do...102⅞
100 do...b5.103
1200 do...b3.103
1200 do...102⅞
200 Del., Lack. & W...97⅞
100 Lake Shore...96⅛
100 do...96¼
800 do...96⅛
700 do...96¾
800 do...96¼
300 Ohio & Miss...39⅜
800 do...39½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 N.C. 6s, S.Tax. 13
10,000 Mo. State 6s...92½
5,000 do...92¼
10,000 do...92
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. x i...89
4,000 Union P. 1st...85¾
1,000 U P. 10s, Idc...60⅛
15,000 Canada S. 1st. 90
1,000 Quin. & T. 1st. 90½
2,000 T.& W.E. Bds. 83
125 Del. & H. C. Co...119*
100 Con. C. of Md.b.c. 54¼
1,000 West. U. T.b. c. 85⅝
100 do...85⅛
100 Quick. Mining...37
100 Wells-Fargo Ex...76¾
100 do...77
100 Harlem Railroad.125
700 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 37½
200 do...s3. 37¼
300 do...37¾
1000 do...38
600 do...37⅞
800 do...37⅞
400 do...b3. 37⅞
50 do...37⅞
200 do...37
300 do...37½
300 do...37⅜
500 do...s3. 37
100 do...36¾
300 do...36⅜
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 62½
700 do...62¼
400 do...s60. 61½
600 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.103
200 do...b15.103⅛
1000 do...103
200 do...102⅞
100 do...102¾
100 Panama...b. c.110¼
5 Mich. Central...91
5 do...90
200 do.bet. call. 91
350 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 96½
200 do...96⅜
200 do...96⅛
500 do...96¼
1900 do...95⅞
500 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 71
100 do...71¼
100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 81
900 Union Pac...b. c. 26⅛
100 do...b5. 26½
300 do...26¼
300 do...s3. 26¼
400 do...26
100 C. & R. I. b. c. s3.109⅝
900 do...c.109⅝
100 do...109⅝
100 do...109¾
400 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 51⅞
200 do...b3. 51⅞
100 Tol., W.&W..b. c. 68⅜
10 Del., Lack. & W.. 97¾
10 do...98
13 Morris & Essex...91
1300 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 39⅜
800 do...39⅜
400 do...39
500 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 29
100 do...28⅞
200 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 39½
100 Atlan. & P. Pf.b.c. 18½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 10-40s R...113¾
50,000 10-40s C...114¼
33,000 do...114⅜
5,000 S. C. 6s, A. & O...b5. 22
8,000 U. P. L. Gt...69½
100 West. U...s3. 85⅛
100 do...85¼
200 Pacific Mail...36⅞
500 do...36⅞
700 do...36¾
200 do...s3. 36¾
300 do...36½
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅞
200 do...s3.102⅝
100 Union Pacific...26¼
100 N. S. Central...105¾
200 Lake Shore...96
600 do...96⅛
100 do...c. 96¼
200 do...96⅛
100 do...s3. 96⅛
200 do...96⅛
200 do...96
100 do...s3. 96
200 do...96
200 do...s3. 95⅞
100 do...95⅞
100 North-western...71
100 North-west. Pf...81¼
100 Rock Island.b10.109⅝
200 St. Paul...51⅝
300 Ohio & Miss...39⅛
600 do...39
100 Han. & St. Jo...37

WEDNESDAY, July 2—P. M.

The First of July Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, published in our last paper, enables us to present the following tables of the progress of reduction in both the Principal and Yearly Interest of the Debt under the present Administration:

I. REDUCTION IN LAST FISCAL YEAR.

	June 30, 1872.	June 30, 1873.
Funded Stocks	$1,789,451,100	$1,695,805,950
Yearly Gold Interest	$13,221,393	$97,602,969
	June 30, 1872.	June 30, 1873.
Treasury Circulation, net	$402,035,243	*$452,012,763
Currency Interest	$767,070	$447,120

* Including $50,000,000 Bonds of 1862, upon which Interest ceased June 1.

The above table shows a positive reduction in the Principal of the Debt of $43,667,630 since June 30, 1872; and an apparent reduction in the Yearly Interest of $5,938,374, subject, however, to a drawback of $2,500,000 when the New 5 ₽ cents. take the place in the succeeding Schedule of the $50,000,000 Bonds of 1862, now counted as past due Debt, not adjusted.

II. REDUCTION SINCE MARCH 4, 1869.

	March 4, 1869.	June 30, 1873.
Funded stocks	$2,107,846,150	$1,695,805,950
Yearly Gold Interest	$124,255,350	$97,602,969
	March 4, 1869.	June 30, 1873.
Circulation, net	$417,617,100	$452,012,763
Currency Interest	$2,134,420	$447,120
Reduction in Principal		$367,944,537
Reduction in Yearly Interest		*29,339,681

* Subject to above-mentioned drawbacks.

At the port of New-York, for the Fiscal Year, which ended last Monday, June 30, the following Import entries were made, of Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise, eleven months being official and the month of June semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$36,024,381	January	$37,689,752
August	42,392,129	February	38,726,564
September	34,290,330	March	42,625,933
October	30,683,752	April	36,597,173
November	23,650,040	May	34,419,370
December	26,925,208	June	*26,839,027
Total Fiscal Year, 1873			$411,407,239
Total 1872, Official			413,424,778
Decrease in 1873			$2,017,539

*Unofficial.

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, for the Fiscal Year, is as follows:

July	$20,660,088	January	$20,050,550
August	19,464,143	February	21,130,002
September	19,684,798	March	21,982,209
October	23,124,740	April	25,610,719
November	23,625,216	May	26,253,026
December	21,411,220	June	*28,860,960
Total Fiscal Year, 1873			$274,326,234
Total 1872, Official			226,062,773
Increase in 1873			$48,263,461

*Unofficial.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion for the Fiscal Year are as follows:

July	$17,248,688	January	$7,127,989
August	2,386,148	February	3,670,444
September	1,488,635	March	3,850,439
October	4,729,143	April	3,850,810
November	4,863,925	May	2,943,583
December	3,983,570	June	*6,635,995
* Total Fiscal Year, 1873			$62,663,426
Total 1872, Official			59,425,823
Increase in 1873			$3,237,603

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury for the Fiscal Year:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,683,318	July	$16,921,436
August	19,960,758	August	3,075,098
September	13,894,688	September	3,725,229
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,380
November	7,747,601	November	6,957,456
December	6,954,775	December	2,430,315
January	11,037,490	January	16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,760,206
March	12,327,366	March	1,918,101
April	10,063,200	April	4,272,796
May	9,321,801	May	6,798,793
June	7,915,012	June	4,575,185
Total F. Y. '73	$131,310,326	Total F. Y. '73	$75,880,095
Total F. Y. '72	153,635,383	Total F. Y. '72	77,073,752

The Cable from London fully confirms the purchase of United States 5 ₽ cents. (New Loan,) of the Anglo-American Syndicate for account of the Imperial Treasury of Germany at Berlin. The purchase was made in London, to the extent, we have reason to believe, of Nine millions, in place of Seven millions as announced last night, independent of other purchases for the Berlin Treasury of United States Funds in London. To the extent of at least $9,000,000 United States 5 ₽ cent. the German balances in London, from the recent installment of the French Indemnity will be absorbed without moving a dollar of Gold from the Bank of England. This operation, in connexion with the recent arrangement for the settlement of the $15,500,000 Alabama Indemnity, ought to reassure the Bank of England that the drain of Gold to settle either the French or the American Indemnity is no longer to be taken into the calculation of the future of the Money market. So far as we are concerned, on *this* side, we believe that the investment of German balances in our new 5 ₽ cent. Loan has only made a fair beginning, and that much larger sums will be taken in the course of the next few months. At the same time reports are current of important new Railroad negotiations ahead, as well as increased orders for the Bonds and Stocks of older-established corporations. Among the former is reckoned the Texas Pacific Road, under the influential Presidency of Mr. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, who goes to Europe on Thursday of next week.

At the annual election for Directors and Officers for the Lake Shore Road to-day, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was made President, (as well as a Director,) in place of the late Horace F. Clark, and Mr. William H. Vanderbilt also goes into the Board of Management, and is made a member of the Executive Committee. The stockholders are to be congratulated on these changes. The Messrs. Vanderbilt, father and son, are very apt to take good care of the Railroad property committed to their official charge. The Commodore, we believe, has heretofore felt somewhat reluctant to take practical charge of any of the Railroad lines West of Buffalo, or outside of his own State of New-York, but the decease of Mr. Clark seemed to impose new obligations upon his administrative abilities, which, from the close relations between the New-York Central and Lake Shore interests, he no doubt felt unwilling to decline.

The sales of Lake Shore Stock to-day, as for several days past, in anticipation, no doubt, of the changes made to-day, were quite large, and the price ran up to 96½ ₽ cent., including the Half-Yearly Dividend just declared to be payable Aug. 1.

The Share speculation, generally, looked brighter, under the vigorous lead of Lake Shore, and very considerable transactions occurred in New-York Central, Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, &c., all advancing on yesterday's sales. There was more firmness also in the Railroad Bonds.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 115¼@115⅛@115⅜@115¼@115⅛ ₽ cent., and of Bills on London, 109⅛@109@109¼@109⅛ ₽ cent., closing partially better than at the opening of the market. The sight rates on London are 110@110⅛ ₽ cent. These terms preclude the export of Gold, and there is not much in the financial news from abroad to encourage the opinion, indulged in the Gold Room, that Gold Coin will go abroad in considerable sums in July.

Money is 4@6 ₽ cent. on call loan among the Brokers, and 6@7 ₽ cent. on prime commercial paper. The July Dividends are again being paid out rapidly to-day.

Closing Quotations—July 2.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅜*	117⅝
American Gold	115¼	115⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102¼	102¾
Chicago and Rock Island	109¼	109½
Pacific Mail	36⅛	36⅝
St. Paul Preferred	72⅜	72¼
St. Paul Common	51¼	51¾
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅞	39
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	85¼
Erie	62⅜	62½
Union Pacific	26⅛	26⅛
Lake Shore	95⅛	96⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	28¼	28⅝
Toledo and Wabash	68¼	68¼
Harlem	124½	125

*Ex-Dividend.

Gold leaves off tame at 115⅛@115¼ ₽ cent. Exchange slightly firmer. The Share speculation at the very close, although strong, was not equal to the best prices of the day.

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₽ ct. reg., '81	117⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	116½
6 ₽ ct. coup., '81	119¼	5-20 reg., '67	116⅝
5-20 reg., '62	116¾	5-20 coup., '67	117⅝
5-20 coup., '62	116¾	5-20 reg., '68	115⅝
5-20 reg., '64	116¾	5-20 coup., '68	117½
5-20 coup., '64	117⅛	10-40 reg.	114¼
5-20 reg., '65	116¾	10-40 coup.	114¼
5-20 coup., '65	118¼	5s coup., '81	114½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115⅝	6s Currency	114½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96½	..
City 6s, New	100¾	100⅞
Camden & Amboy	121½	121¾
Pennsylvania Central	108½	108¾
Reading	111	111¼
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia & Erie	24⅞	25⅛
Northern Central	37¾	38
Lehigh Navigation	38⅝	39
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½	90¾

The Atlantic and Pacific Company will pay the Quarterly Dividend upon the Stock of the Missouri Pacific, (leased line,) July 15, at the rate of 5 ₽ cent. per annum, according to the tenor of the lease. This Stock fell unaccountably to 35 ₽ cent. a day or two ago, but recovered to 39 ₽ cent. to-day. The obligation to pay 5 ₽ cent. a year upon the lessees is imperative, and thus far we see no reason to doubt its punctual payment. The valuable and almost indispensable lease would else lapse to the Stockholders of the Union Pacific. There was also a partial recovery to-day from the depression in the Atlantic and Pacific Preferred Stock.

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable July 10.

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable on demand.

Messrs. Turner Brothers have not only achieved success, but won title to confidence in the negotiations and progress of their Bloomington and Western Road, and they are now offering, at the appropriate season, for reinvesting Dividends, the Mortgage Bonds upon the extension of their line, which, completed, will give 420 miles of road through one of the richest agricultural districts of the great North-west.

The Bank of the Republic will pay the New-York Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₽ cent.*, on demand.

The Importers' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable on demand.

The following is the aggregate quarterly condition of the National Banks of the City of New-York of June 13, as compared with the previous return:

	April 25, 1873.	June 13, 1873.
Capital	$70,985,000	$70,935,000
Surplus	31,932,800	32,734,000
Circulation	28,120,700	27,874,400
Due banks	75,525,900	84,345,600
Depositors	104,425,100	121,062,400
Dividends, &c	150,800	152,000
Total	$311,140,300	$337,153,400
Loans	$190,201,100	$195,285,200
Stocks	43,012,100	43,234,700
Real estate	8,547,800	8,699,700
From banks	16,253,500	18,221,400
Cash items	5,069,200	6,095,400
Gold and silver	13,319,400	34,369,400
Greenbacks	34,500,200	41,036,600
Overdrafts	237,000	191,300
Total	$311,140,300	$337,153,400

The present Capitals of the above Banks are as follows:

New-York	$3,000,000	Citizens'	$400,000
Merchants'	3,000,000	Market	1,000,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	St. Nicholas	1,000,000
Union	1,500,000	Shoe & Leather	1,000,000
Phenix	1,800,000	Continental	2,000,000
City	1,000,000	Commonwealth	750,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	Marine	400,000
Fulton	600,000	Importers'	1,500,000
Chemical	300,000	Park	2,000,000
Mer. Exchange	1,235,000	M. Association	500,000
Gallatin	1,500,000	East River	350,000
Butchers'	800,000	Fourth	5,000,000
M. and Traders'	600,000	Central	3,000,000
Leather	600,000	Second	300,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	Ninth	1,500,000
State	2,000,000	First	500,000
Am. Exchange	5,000,000	Third	1,000,000
Commerce	10,000,000	N. Y. Exchange	500,000
Broadway	1,000,000	Tenth	1,000,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	Bowery	250,000
Republic	2,000,000	County	200,000
Chatham	450,000	Fifth	150,000
Hanover	1,000,000	Sixth	200,000
Irving	500,000	Currency	100,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000		
Total			$70,985,000

The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey have declared a dividend of *Four ₽ cent.*, payable on and after Monday, July 21.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ Of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York Midland Railroad less than $500,000 remain unmarketed. With the completion of the road by the middle of July assured, the earnings of through business must soon justify the great merit claimed for these bonds.

For sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

☞ TEN PER CENT INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of the VERMONT DIVISION of the PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD TRUNK LINE.

No security is greater than these FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly increasing income.

The building and management of the road are conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment VERY PROFITABLE AND PERFECTLY SAFE.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.

☞ FOR SALE—$76,000 CAIRO AND FULTON RAILroad Company's First Mortgage Land Grant Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

$91,000 Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

☞ ANNAPOLIS AND ELK RIDGE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Bonds.—The coupons of these bonds due July 1, 1873, will be paid at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., on or after that date.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 2.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—15,951 bbls. Flour, 255,401 bushels Wheat, 130,551 bushels Corn, 137,009 bushels Oats, 25,000 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—239,540 bushels Wheat, 81,360 bushels Corn, 8,400 bushels Rye. Rail Exports—43,689 bushels Wheat, 29,950 bushels Corn, 61,233 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6½c. to New-York. Flour—Sales of Western Spring at $7@$8; Bakers', $7 25@$8 50; Winter, $8@$9 50. Wheat dull; sales 800 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 82½; 400 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 43; 2,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 do., $1 34; quoted Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 43; Milwaukee No. 2 do., $1 35; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 30; White Canada, $1 68@$1 70; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 82½. Corn firm; sales, 20,000 bushels No. 2 at 42½c.; 2,000 bushels in lots, 43½c.; 2,000 bushels Toledo, 42c. Oats steady; sales, 6,500 bushels No. 2 at 39c.; 12,000 bushels to arrive at 38½c. Barley quiet; Canada, 95c.@98c.; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c. Rye nominally 73c. Barley-malt firm at $1@$1 10 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for prime Winter Western; $1 20@$1 25 for prime Canada. Rye-malt held at 95c. Balance unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat in good speculative demand; prices firmer at opening, but ruled weaker at close; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 23@$1 24; No. 2 do. sold at $1 16⅞; closed at $1 16, cash; seller July sold at $1 15¾@$1 16¾, closing at the inside price; seller August, $1 13⅝@$1 14¾, closing at $1 13¾; seller September opened at $1 13, closed at $1 10. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed opened at 34⅛c., advanced to 35c.; Fresh sold at 36c., cash; seller July, 34⅛c.@35c., closing at 34⅜c. bid; seller August, 37⅞c.@38c.; seller September, 39½c.@40c. Oats declined ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 2 at 28⅜c.@29¼c. Rye in good demand at 61c. for No. 2. Barley dull and inactive; No. 2 nominal at 51¼c. Pork firmer and 20c.@25c. higher; sales at $14 45@$14 50, cash; seller July stronger at $14 30@$14 40; seller August, $14 61½@$14 75 for round lots; $14 75@$14 80 for small lots. Bulk Meats—Short Rib Middles higher at 8⅜c.@8½c. Lard easier; not quotably lower. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 113,000 bushels Oats. Freights firm; Corn to Buffalo, 5½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Quercitron Bark No. 1 is held at $35. Flour in improved demand and firmer; Superfine, $4; Extras, $4@$5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 25@$7 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 25@$8 50; High Grades, $9@$9 50. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; Red, $1 65@$1 70; Amber, $1 72; White, $1 70; Rio Grande Spring, $1 60. Rye dull and nominal. Corn firm; Yellow, 56c.; Mixed Western, 55c.@56c.; Heated, 31c.@45c. Oats less active; White, 45c.@46c.; Black Mixed, 40c.@42c. Coffee, Sugar and Molasses—Very small business, but prices steady. Provisions quiet, but firm. Petroleum dull; Crude, 12½c.@12¾c.; sales, 4,500 bbls. Refined for the last half of July, 18½c.; for August and September held at 19¼c. Whisky dull at 93c.@93½c.

BOSTON, July 2.—There is good demand for Wool, and desirable lots of domestic are selling at full market rates; shearing is about completed in the interior, and we may soon expect liberal receipts of new clip, which is reported in much better condition than last year; low grades of Wool continue to be neglected, and the indications are not favorable for any improvement in this description at present. There have been sales of Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 48c.@52½c.; New-Hampshire, 49c.; Medium Western, 45c.; Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces, 28c.@40c.; Spring California, 24c.@37½c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 35c.@60c., mostly at 40c.@50c.; Kentucky Combing, 44c.@45c.; Unwashed Western Combing, 35c.@43c.; Fine Noils, 75c.; Tub, 50c.@54c.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Flour dull; Superfine Howard-street, $4 25@$5 25; Extra do., $6@$7; Family do., $7 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$9 25; do. Family, $9 25@10 50; Western Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 75. Wheat unchanged and steady. Corn firm; Southern White, 77c.@80c.; do. Yellow, 60c.@61c.; Mixed Western, 60c. Oats firm; Southern, 46c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 44c.@45c.; do. White, 46c. Rye steady at 70c.@75c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged. Western Butter scarce; choice, 20c.@21c.; fair to good, 16c.@20c. Whisky quiet at 93½c.@94c.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Flour firmer at $6 50@$6 85. Wheat quiet; sample lots of Red at $1 25@$1 35. Corn in fair demand and higher at 47c. Rye quiet at 68c. Oats steady at 30c.@40c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions strong and active. Pork held firmly at $16. Lard nominally unchanged and held firmly. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c., generally held 7c.; Clear Rib Sides—sales at 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9½c., with sales. Whisky firm at 89c.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—Flour in fair demand and firm; no sales. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1, $1 26½; No. 2, $1 20½, cash; seller July, $1 16. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 29½c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 34c. Rye steady; No. 1, 62½c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, 60c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 6½c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 Red offered at $1 53@$1 54; No. 2, $1 38. Corn steady at 45c.@46c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 40c. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 2.—Spirits of Turpentine sold at 41½c. Resin quiet at $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, and $3 for Yellow Dip, and Virgin. Tar higher at $3 10.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 2, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	6	Spirits Turp., bbls	706
Bees-wax, pks	3	Crude Turp., bbls	20
Cotton, bales	3,452	Tar, bbls	244
Copper, bbls	136	Resin, bbls	987
Copper, cakes	162	Oil-cake, pks	331
Eggs, bbls	2,199	Beef, pks	5
Flour, bbls	9,391	Cut-meats, pks	438
Wheat, bushels	88,085	Grease, pks	42
Corn, bushels	77,100	Lard, pks	261
Oats, bushels	31,975	Lard, kegs	135
Rye, bushels	9,600	Stearine, pks	35
Malt, bushels	500	Butter, pks	4,069
Grass-seed, bags	59	Cheese, pks	14,825
Beans, bbls	226	Tallow, pks	280
Corn-meal, bbls	220	Pea-nuts, bags	219
Hops, bales	41	Tobacco, hhds	737
Hides, bales	55	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	1,108
Leather, sides	3,118	Whisky, bbls	643
Tow, bales	132	Wool, bales	312

ASHES—Pots have been quoted steady at $8 25 ₽ 100 lbs., on a moderate demand. Pearls wholly nominal.

BEES-WAX—Yellow dull and somewhat nominal; quoted at 33c.@35c. ₽ lb.

CANDLES—Business has been very tame since our last, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₽ lb.

COAL—Meets with a ready sale at full prices, including Liverpool House Cannel at $22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle at $12 25@$12 50; Anthracite, from yard, $5 25@$6.25 ₽ ton.

COCOA—Has been very quiet, since our last, with Caracas quoted at 15c.@16½c.; Maracaibo at 30c.; Guayaquil, 10¼c.@11c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₽ lb.; stock, 5,437 bags.

COFFEE—The Rio telegram has been regarded as favorable, but trade has been very dull, and values nominally unchanged. The stock of other than Rio and Santos embraced 20,544 bags and 14,570 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17½c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c.; gold, ₽ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18c.@19¾c., gold; Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold.

COTTON—An unusually dull market has been noted for early delivery at previous nominal quotations, including Ordinary at 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 18c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 19c.; Low Middling, 20c.; Middling, 21c.; Good Middling, 23c., ₽ lb. Sales, 99 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, business has been tame, and prices quoted off 1-16c.@⅛c. ₽ lb. Sales since our last of 4,700 bales, (of which 1,600 bales last evening and 3,100 bales to-day, with 2,200 bales more at the call,) closing with July contracts quoted at 20 7-16c.; August, 20¼c.@20 5-16c.; September, 18 13-16c.; October, 18⅛c.@18 3-16c.; November, 18⅛c.; December, 18 1-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,452 bales, including 1,432 bales from Norfolk, 1,292 bales from Charleston, 217 bales from Savannah, and 461 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,243 bales, and thus far this week 9,083 bales, against 12,521 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,490,998 bales, against 2,657,372 bales same time last year.

EGGS—Have been in reduced stock and good demand, within the revised range of 18½c.@23c. for ordinary to extra choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main call for good to strictly prime stock, at from 19c.@21c. ₽ dozen.

FISH—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for the principal kinds at about previous figures. Dry Cod quoted at $6@$6 25 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@16 50; No. 3 at $9 25@$10 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1, ₽ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been a moderate business reported in State and Western Flour, at a further reduction of 10c@25c. ₽ bbl., holders evincing more urgency to place supplies at the current quotations. The dealings have been mainly in medium trade and family extras, desirable shipping extras, and the better grades of Superfine and No. 2 Stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,750 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 15, chiefly at $3 75@$4; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 25, the latter, an extreme, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to good Extra State, $5 90@$6 40, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; good to very fancy do., $6 40@$7 25, chiefly at $6 65@$7; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6 20, chiefly at $5 75@$6; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6@$6 50, and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 1,900 bbls. No. 2, 2,700 bbls. Superfine, and 2,300 bbls. shipping extras at the current quotations.

No. 2 Flour ₽ bbl	$3 25@$4 15
Sour Flour	3 25@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	4 65@ 5 25
Extra State	6 00@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 00@ 6 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 35@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 25
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 25@10 75

Southern Flour has been quoted weak, on a very slack movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6@$7 25 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 25@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 25@$5 85 for very inferior stock ₽ bbl....California Flour has been slow of sale, with good to very fancy Extra quoted at $8@$9 50; Oregon Flour at $9 25@$9 75 ₽ bbl....Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4@$5 25 for inferior to fancy Superfine; sales 350 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 70@$5 ₽ bbl....Corn-meal has been in better demand at from $3 15@$3 35 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 30; $2 65@$3 15 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 65 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 1,150 bbls. ....Bag-meal has been inactive at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 20@$1 28 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₽ 100 lbs....Oat-meal slow of sale at $6 65@$8 75 ₽ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, with a freer offering of stock, and a very moderate demand, the export inquiry having been on a restricted scale. Winter Wheat has been dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 122,000 bushels at $1 48@$1 49, chiefly $1 48, for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 40 for No. 3 do.; $1 43@$1 45 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 35@$1 38 for No. 3 Chicago do.; within the range of $1 50@$1 53 for No. 1 Spring, fair to very choice; $1 20@$1 30 for rejected and inferior Spring, and within the previous nominal range for odd lots of Red and Amber Western (Winter.) For forward delivery the demand has been very slack, and the bidding wholly unsatisfactory, no important dealings transpired....Corn has been in less demand, and quoted at the close less firm on rather freer offerings of stock. The export call has been less confident, checked in part by the buoyancy in Grain freights and the scant supply of room available. Sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 bushels at 50c.@54c. for ordinary to very choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 51c.@52c. for average stock; 55c. for old and new Mixed do; 56c.@58½c. for sailing-vessel grades of new Mixed Western, mostly car stock, at 57c.@57½c. for prime samples; 55c.@59c. for new Yellow Western; 44c.@58c. for hot and inferior stock. ....Rye has been quoted dull and lower; Western reported at 80c. bid, and 83c. asked, with some business rumored in ordinary lots at 81c....Barley and Barley Malt quiet and nominal....Oats have been in more demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported, since our last of 71,000 bushels at 44½c.@46½. for inferior to choice mixed Western; 43½c.@45c. for Black do.; 49c.@53½c. for White do....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted as in our last, on a moderate business.

HIDES—A slow sale has been noted for most kinds of stock, within the previous range as to values.

HOPS—A very light jobbing business has been reported in the more desirable grades, with prices quoted nominally as before: New-York, growth 1872, quoted at 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1870, 12c.@18c.; old olds, 10c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@40c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c. ₽ lb. The few bids noted for full lots are much under asking rates.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—No important changes have been reported in values, since our last. The offerings have been generally ample, especially of lumber, and the demand has been quite moderate.

LEATHER—The market has been comparatively tame, with prices quoted essentially as before. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Light, 40c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 33c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c., currency, ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—Quiet within the previous range; 275 hhds. Araceibo sold at 32½c. We quote nominally New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@83c.; Porto Rico at 31½c.@65c.; Cuba at 18c.@36c., and English Islands at 27½c.@42½c., ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held firmly but has been very quiet, within the range of $2 75@$2 85 for Strained to good Strained; sales, 41 bbls. at $2 80.... Tar unchanged....Spirits Turpentine quiet with sales of 95 bbls., in lots, at 44½c.@45c....Stocks in yard include 44,381 bbls. Resin, 1,902 bbls. Tar, and 2,740 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, decidedly more active, but rather weak in price. Sales, 1,000 bbls., prompt delivery, at 7¾c.; 12,000 bbls., August deliveries, at 8c., and 28,000 bbls., September, at 8c....Refined rather quiet here, with early deliveries quoted at 18⅛c. Sales, 1,000 bbls., September and October, at 18c. Sales have been reported at Philadelphia of 3,000 bbls., deliverable to July 20, at 18½c., and 10,000 bbls., prompt delivery, at 18¾c.@18⅞c. ₽ gallon....Refined Oil, in cases, quoted as before, on a dull market....Naphtha dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull for early delivery, with new Western Mess quoted nominally at $16 25@$16 30; old Mess at $15 75, and extra Prime at $13 50@$13 75. For forward delivery a moderate demand has been noted, with sales reported of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, July option, at $16 25, and 100 bbls. do., August, at $16 37½....Dressed Hogs quiet, with City quoted at 6⅛c.@7¼c....Cut-meats have been generally quoted firm, with a moderate inquiry, and sales reported since our last of 2,700 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8⅞c.@9c.; 1,200 Smoked Shoulders, at 9½c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 15c.@16c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 13c.@13½c.; 50 boxes Long-cut Hams, 20 lbs., next week's delivery, at 12½c.; 20,000 lbs. Bellies, 11½ lbs., at 8¾c... Bacon has been quiet, and quoted easier in price, with Long Clear at 8½c.@8¾c., and Short Clear 8½c. bid and 9c. asked. Sales were reported of only 125 boxes Western Long Clear at 8½c., with small lots of City do. at 8¾c....Lard has been in quite moderate request for early delivery at about former rates, with sales reported of small lots of Western Steam at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 200 tcs. fair do. at 8 9-16c., and 250 tcs. City at 8½c. For forward delivery there has been a fairly active business reported, embracing sales of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, July options, at 8¾c.@8 13-16c.; 500 tcs. do., to arrive in July, at 8¾c.; 1,000 tcs. do., August options, and 500 tcs. do., to arrive in August, at 9c., and 4,250 tcs. do., September options, at 9¼c., buyer paying brokerages....Beef has been more active, within our revised range, with sales reported of 470 bbls. We quote at from $8@$10 50 for New Mess; $10 75@$12 50 for New Extra do., ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $16 50@$18 50 for prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$26 for extra India Mess. Beef Hams quiet, within the range of $25@$31 for inferior to choice brands....Butter meets with a moderate sale, as a rule, at about previous prices, though the medium grades are not in much favor with buyers, and show weakness as to values. We quote at from 23c.@28c. for fair to choice State; 29c.@31c. for fancy lots, and 15c.@20c. for Western; 21c.@23c. for fancy do....Cheese has been quoted steady, with a fairly active inquiry noted, mostly for export. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8c.@13½c., chiefly at 12¾c.@13c. for fine, and 11½c.@12½c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 6c.@12½c.; Western product at from 9c.@11½c. for ordinary to very choice Factory, ₽ lb.

RICE—Has been selling slowly, in job lots, at from $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 62½@$7 for Rangoon.

SALT—There has been a fair demand noted for the leading kinds, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 50@$3 40, from store; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 33c.@35c.

SKINS—Have been in limited request, as a rule, with Honduras Deer quoted at 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.@67½c.; Chagres, 57½c.@60c.; San Juan, 55c.; Sisal, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 62c.; Porto Cabello, 57c.; Southern and Texas, 25c.@35c., currency, ₽ lb. And Tampico Goat at 47c.@48c.; Matamoras, 48c.; Vera Cruz, 47c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 47½c.@50c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, 35c.; English Islands Tanned Goat, 75c.; East India Sheep, 57½c.@60c., currency, ₽ lb.

SOAP—In Domestic a fair jobbing business has been noted at steady rates. Foreign has been rather slow of sale. Castile quoted at 9½c.@9⅝c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅜c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 6¼c. ₽ lb.

SPICES—In a jobbing way a moderate movement has been reported at steady prices, otherwise the market has been very quiet. We quote: Mace at $1 18@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1; Cassia at 26c. Cloves at 26c.; East India Pepper at 19c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10¼c.@11½c. ₽ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately active and rather steadier as to price, though quotations remain as in our last. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,673 hhds. and 123 boxes, including 1,020 boxes refining Cuba, chiefly fair to prime at 7¾c.@8c.; 530 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7¾c.; 83 hhds. grocery do. at 9 3-16c.; 40 hhds. Barbados at 7⅝c., and 123 boxes Havana on private terms. Fair refining Cuba quoted at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; No. 12 box Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in rather slack demand, with Powdered quoted at 10¾c.; Crushed at 10¾c.; Granulated, 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellows at 8¼c.@9⅜c.

TALLOW—Has been in good demand, but at rather less firm rates; sales, 295,000 lbs., in lots, at 7¾c.@8⅜c. for ordinary to about prime. Of Stearine, 30 tcs. sold at 9¼c.

TEAS—Have been in very slack demand, within the previous range as to values.

WHISKY—Lower; sales, 350 bbls., in lots, at 92¼c. ₽ gallon.

WOOL—The market thus far this week has been devoid of animation. In domestic product but little trade has been noted, in the absence of supplies of any considerable magnitude. Holders have been claiming full previous rates. California stock has been in moderate request within the former range. Texas has been less freely dealt in. Foreign stock plenty and dull. The additions to the supply of Wool in June, as reported by Messrs. Walter Brown & Son, were, through receipts of domestic, 6,175 bales and bags; Texas, 595 bales; New-Orleans, 456 bales; other Southern ports, 89 bales; total, 1,140 bales and bags. And through imports of foreign as follows: Liverpool, 176 bales; London, 50 bales; Montevideo, 2,032 bales; Rio Grande, 69 bales; Curacoa, 26 bales; Buenos Ayres, 198 bales; Auckland, 378 bales; total, 2,929 bales. The transactions in the local market embraced sales of 1,997,360 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 30c.@54c.; 47,180 lbs. Combing and Delaine, 40c.@57c.; 24,125 lbs. Tub-washed, 45c.@53½c.; 48,050 lbs. Scoured, 42c.@75c.; 1,320,000 lbs. California, 16½c.@32c.; 361,000 lbs. Oregon, 31c.@40c.; 374,200 lbs. Texas, 17c.@40c.; 708,450 lbs. Cape, 33c.@37½c.; 937,300 lbs. Montevideo, 30c.@34c.; 11,750 lbs. Noils, 45c.; 30,000 lbs. Colorado, 19½c.; 860,000 lbs. Syrian, 25c.; 12,500 lbs. Donskoi, private terms; 291,700 lbs. Australian, 45½c.@54c.; 40,000 lbs. Rio Grande, private terms; 20,000 lbs. Mestiza, private terms; 5,000 lbs. Mexican, 20c.; 17,150 lbs. East India, 17c.; 89,000 lbs. Carpet, 15c.; 5,000 lbs. Shearlings, 25c.@28c.; 432,000 lbs. Port Phillip, 22c.@54c.; 3,000 lbs. Fat Sheep, 28c.; 4,500 lbs. Chinese, private terms. Advices from the interior report the shearing about over, and we are glad to learn that the Wools are generally in much better condition than last year. There is considerable of last year's California Wool still unsold, which, with the new Spring Clip coming in, and the Foreign Wools now offering and to arrive, will act as a check on any speculative tendency in prices of Domestic Fleeces.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported in the way of berth freights since our last, at firm rates, the offerings having been mainly of Grain. There was rather more inquiry for vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades, with rates quoted about as before....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 10¼d.@10⅜d. ₽ bushel; and, by steam, 100 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₽ lb.; 40,000 bushels Corn, this and next weeks' shipments, at 12d. ₽ bushel; 1,500 boxes Cheese at 75s., and 50 hhds. Tobacco, via Philadelphia, at 50s. Also, a British ship, 1,571 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 10½d. ₽ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ₽ bushel. Also, a British bark, 499 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 600 boxes Cheese at 75s., and 25 hhds. Tallow at 40s....For Bristol, by sail, 100 bbls. Flour on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 572 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters Grain (a recharter) at 8s. 9d., and £15 gratuity; an Austrian bark, 563 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. (a recharter) at 8s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 634 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,500 quarters do. at 8s. 3d., and £10 gratuity; a Norwegian bark, 520 tons, (to arrive from a French port,) hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 8. 9d.; and a Norwegian brig, 245 tons, with about 1,600 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 9s. ₽ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, 120 hhds. Tobacco, 475 bbls. Dried Apples, and 330 pkgs. Mdse. at full rates....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 265 tons, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 8s. ₽ bbl....For Lisbon, an American brig, 420 tons, with Staves, at a very full rate....For Vigo, a Norwegian brig, 245 tons, hence, with about 7,000 cases Petroleum, at 40c.; with another vessel rumored closed, without reliable particulars....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 484 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 6d. and £10 gratuity....For Odessa, an Italian bark, 450 tons, hence, with about 13,500 cases Petroleum at 50c....For Boston, an American brig, 285 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $7....For ports north of Hatteras, an American bark, 337 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $6 75, and a British schooner, 149 tons, with Molasses, from Sagua, at $4 75....For New-York, an American bark, 560 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cardenas, at $7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 2, 1873.

Trade in live stock on this forenoon was very small and dull. The sales of horned Cattle were quite unimportant. Sheep sold from 5c.@5½c. ₽ lb.; Lambs from 8¾c.@10½c. ₽ lb.; Veals from 8c.@10c. ₽ lb. Hogs fell on yesterday afternoon and remained slow at reduced rates. Live Hogs from 5c.@5¼c. ₽ lb.; City dressed from 6c.@7c. ₽ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 231 Sheep, weight 18,170 lbs., at 5c. ₽ lb.; 208 Sheep, weight 17,730 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₽ lb.; 190 Sheep, weight 16,210 lbs., at 5¼c. ₽ lb.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 118 Sheep, weight 9,640 lbs., at 5c. ₽ lb.; 55 Sheep, weight 4,640 lbs., at 5¼c. ₽ lb.; 139 Sheep, weight 12,093 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₽ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 11,009 lbs., at 5½c. ₽ lb.; 129 Lambs, weight 6,837 lbs., at 8¾c. ₽ lb.; 108 Lambs, weight 6,048 lbs., at 9½c. ₽ lb.; 43 Lambs, weight 2,236 lbs., at 10½c. ₽ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,237 Hogs, 1,735 Sheep, 71 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eight-Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 678 Sheep and Lambs, 53 Cows, 194 Veals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 2.—Cattle receipts to-day, including 51 cars reported to arrive, 1,292 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,851 head, or 463 cars, against 517 cars for the same time last week; the market was dull and flat; good Cattle hold their own, but common stock and poor Texans were ⅛c.@¼c. off from last week's closing prices; but few buyers were in attendance; about 1,000 head were disposed of; sales, 700 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,003 to 1,329 lbs., at $5 75@$6; 18 head Illinois Stockers, averaging 985 lbs., at $4 70; 20 head Indiana Steers, averaging 880 lbs., at $4 25; 53 Texan Stillers, averaging 1,054 lbs., at $5 22½; 97 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,164 lbs., at $5 25; 58 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,010 to 1,159 lbs., $5 12½@$5 65; 89 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,010 to 1,254 lbs., at $5 60@$5 87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,400 head, against 9,200 head for the same time last week; the market opened lively at $8@$8 50 for Canada Lambs; $4@$5 25 for Canada Sheep; $4@$5 for Western Sheep; sales 311 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 59 to 98 lbs., at $4@$5 25; 185 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 102 lbs., at $4 70; 399 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 82 to 98 lbs., at $4 12½@$5 25; 50 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 150 to 155 lbs., at $4 60@$4 75; 868 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 55 to 64 lbs., $8 12½@$9 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,200 head, against 13,000 head for the same time last week; the market was a little more active at $4 75@$4 90; sales 742 head Illinois Hogs, ranging from 190 to 235 lbs., at $4 85@$4 87½; the market quoted $4 75@$4 90.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, profusely illustrated, is one of the most popular and attractive of the monthlies. Each number contains a variety of entertaining reading for every variety of taste. The best magazine for the family.

The JULY NUMBER commences the new volume, and with it began

"THE NEW HYPERION,"

A charming narrative of travel,

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☞ For sale by all periodical-dealers. 35 cents per number, $4 per annum, or six months $2. Specimen number with Premium List, mailed on receipt of 20 cents, by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia. Agents wanted on liberal terms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT IN BROADWAY FOR sale; in fine location, doing a good trade, with long lease. Everything in complete order for one who wishes to take hold without a dollar's outlay. To a good party, terms will be made easy. For further particulars call or address F. B. FISKE, No. 38 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES AND PRIVATE families wishing first-class help of all nationalities, should call immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT JAQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH-av., first floor, private families, hotels, and Summer houses can be promptly suited with servants of all nations.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young neat and tidy Welsh girl in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A REspectable young woman, (Swede,) who thoroughly understands her duties, and is very fond and careful of children; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a neat, tidy German girl, who is a thorough chamber-maid and nice washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can sew on machine. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN honest respectable young woman with a respectable family. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 12 East 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTant woman as first-class chamber-maid for a gentleman's family; has unexceptionable references from last employer, who is about to sail for Europe. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, AND ASSIST IN Washing.—By a tidy young girl; is a good chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; would assist in washing; can give the best references. Call or address No. 621 6th-av.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A SUPERIOR FRENCH cook, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and economical; can take full charge; would like a place with her husband, who is an excellent waiter; both come highly recommended from present employer, who is about leaving for Europe. Inquire at No. 602 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR LAUNdress.—By an excellent family servant, who is a first-rate cook and a splendid laundress; can flute, and do up linen and suits in the best manner; very best references from lady in City; moderate wages. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook, who understands her work thoroughly; equal to any French cook; City or country, but only in a private family; it being late in the season, would come for very low wages; excellent references. Inquire at No. 602 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A lady leaving for Europe is desirous of finding situations for two good servants; one as cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress or lady's maid; City or country. Address or call for three days at No. 46 West 32d-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, TO do cooking or general house-work; will be a neat, respectful, and reliable servant; a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young Protestant woman, in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging; prefers the country; understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 602 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron, or do general house-work; is a neat, economical, and reliable servant, a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 602 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A young Protestant girl, in a private family; has excellent reference; is willing and obliging, and prefers the country; understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH girl as superior cook; can do all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker; can get up desserts; can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 621 6th-av., corner 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; well recommended from her last place; in or near the City preferred. Apply at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; private family preferred. Call at No. 24 Avenue D, between 3d and 4th sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, AS COOK, washer, and ironer in City or country. Call at No. 93 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID. —By a respectable woman; good references. Address, for two days, No. 177 Denman-st., Melrose, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged German woman of experience, with a respectable gentleman's or bachelor's family. Call at or address. No. 24 Avenue D, between 3d and 4th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family; has good references; is a good cook, and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, IN a small private family, to do general house-work; best of City reference. Call for two days. Apply at M. Kenny's, No. 77 Henry-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., c/o M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED girl; country or City. Call at No. 93 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

HOUSE-CLEANING, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day office or house-cleaning; washing or ironing by the day; good City reference. Apply at No. 102 Bavard-st. Room No. 9 rear building.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman, who can do up all kinds of fineries, laces, &c., French fluting, puffing, &c.; can't be beat as a laundress; superior references from last employer, who sails for Europe. Call at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Can be seen at the residence of her employer, No. 26 East 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young girls, one as laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to country. Call at present employer's, No. 26 West 50th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; has unexceptionable references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN HOTELS, PRIVATE families, boarding and Summer houses, for recommended servants, experienced servants, also girls lately landed and small girls; the most desirable class of servants to be obtained are in crowds wanting places at Mr. HENDRICKSON'S Agency, No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, the most reliable and best office in this country, established eighteen years.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO girls, one as first-class waitress, the other as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 123 East 60th-st., at their present employer's.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to travel to California with a family; not particular in regard to occupation; would go as child's nurse or maid. Address O. Lindeross, No. 340 East 16th-st.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman with City reference; her baby two months old. Inquire at No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

BAR-KEEPER.—IN SUMMER HOTEL; FIRST-class references from hotel just left; aged thirty; no incumbrance; salary moderate; can keep accounts and take the management if required. Address Mr. Norton, No. 3 Whitehall-place, Castle Garden.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, GERMAN; understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver, sober, honest, and industrious; best City references from last and former employers. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-four years, who is a good driver and groom; can also milk, do gardening, and be generally useful about a place; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN, without encumbrance, as coachman or gardener; can milk; understands all about farming; has had entire charge of a gentleman's place; wife is a good laundress; best reference. Call or address P. O., No. 21 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND FARMER.—BY AN AMERIcan young man, who is willing to work, and can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, assist in farm-work, &c.; is well recommended. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROughly understands his duties; training and breaking young horses, if required; unexceptionable City reference. Call at Mr. Coleman's saddlery, No. 1,252 Broadway.

COURIER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN MAN, AS courier or traveling servant; knows Europe well; can speak English and French; wages no object. Address O. P. Courier, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FARMER AND TRUCK GARDENER.—BY AN American young man as practical working farmer or truck gardener; understands fully all branches; is competent to take charge of men, keep accounts, make sales, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; WHO THOROughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, pleasure-grounds; will be found a sober and obliging man, which the best of references will certify. Address Gardener, Box 232 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A FIRST-class fruit and vegetable gardener; good experience in the care of horses; understands milking and all kinds of farm work. Address G. C., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

GARDENER. — WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands all improvements on a gentleman's place; ornamental planting of the same, including greenhouse, graperies, fruit, and vegetables; best reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS IN ALL ITS branches; left off jobbing; desires steady employment. Address J. Mulqueer, Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE, RELIABLE man on a gentleman's place; a good flower and vegetable gardener; understands care of horse, cow, &c.; is willing, industrious, and not afraid of work; best reference. Address D. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IN City or country; can drive well, and is an excellent groom; also, can milk, work in the garden, lawn, walks, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN and his wife, speaking but little English, wish to obtain situations in a private family, the man as waiter, and his wife as first-class cook; City or country; good references. Address A. R. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; good City references. Address A. N., No. 150 East 20th-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; GOOD CITY reference. Address A. N. No. 150 East 20th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG man as clerk or porter in a mercantile house; salary not so much an object as a good steady place; refers to last employer. Address N. C. G., 5 Beach-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—A BOY OF FIFTEEN OR SIXteen years of age, who writes a good hand, is ready at figures, and resides with his parents, is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware establishment. Address, stating reference and age, in handwriting of applicant. M. W. & CO., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRIETTA LYDIA CHASSEAUD, plaintiff, against LUCRETIA ELIZABETH RYLANCE, wife of Joseph H. Rylance, and the said Joseph H. Rylance; Andrew S. Hammersly, Thomas Verren, Henry Verren, Marie Antoinette de St. Vanne, wife of Jules de St. Vanne, and the said Jules de St. Vanne; Francoise M. Vienot, wife of Louis Vienot, and the said Louis Vienot; Blanche S. Durell, wife of Saurin Durell, and the said Saurin Durell; William Nelson, Junior, sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Lydia Beebee, deceased, and Augustus B. Chasseaud, defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 5, 1873. JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1873.
JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEON FURNISS, against SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS, Margaret E. Zimmermann, and Jacob D. Vermilye, sole acting executors of the last will and testament of William P. Furniss, deceased, and trustees of the trusts therein contained, and Sophia Furniss, William Furniss, Sophia R. C. Furniss, Hartman K. Furniss, Clementina Furniss, Margaret E. Zimmermann and John E. Zimmermann, her husband.—To the defendants, Margaret E. Zimmermann, as executrix of and trustee under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, and the said Margaret E. Zimmermann and John E. Zimmermann, her husband. —Summons for relief.—Complaint served.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 22, 1873.
OWEN, NASH & GRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 71 Wall-street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1873. OWEN, NASH & GRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je19-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—HENRY IDEN, JOHN F. IDEN, and ROBERT H. ESCHENBACH, plaintiffs, against WILHELMINA B. WALLACE, executrix of the last will and testament of Francis M. Wallace, deceased, and the said Wilhelmina B. Wallace, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Wilhelmina B. Wallace, above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 293 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1873.
YARD & FURLONG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 293 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house in said City, on the 2d day of May, 1873.
YARD & FURLONG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against JACOB VOORHIS, Jr., Mary N. Hughes, Jean Wierner, Jean Wiener, Ferdinand Heilberg, Ernestine Hoffmyer, Thomas MacKellar, George R. Dutton, John J. Knoppel.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, Jean Wierner, Jean Wiener, Ferdinand Hielberg, and Ernestine Hoffmyer: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1873.
TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of June, 1873.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1873. TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy3-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against J. AUGUSTUS PAGE and MARY E. PAGE, his wife, George H. Purser, Frank Otard, Ramsay Crooks, Abraham A. Andruss, Charles Andruss, Charles J. Gillis, Stephen J. Geoghegan, John B. Cornell, John M. Cornell, Patrick McDonnell, Rose McDonnell, Manhattan Medical Company, Defendants.—Summons, for Relief.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 5, 1873.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jy3-law6wTh No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—MARGARET E. DE FOREST, plaintiff, against TERENCE FARLEY, Robert McCafferty, Joseph McGuire, Christopher Keyes, James M. Sweeney, Nathaniel Niles, assignee of Samuel Pierson, and the Tenth National Bank of the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the said complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 20, 1873. EDWARDS & ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 20th day of June, 1873. —New-York, July 1, 1873. EDWARDS & ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS FOR THE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT, San Francisco, Cal., Office of Superintendent, June 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of July, 1873, for furnishing and putting in place the five burglar-proof vaults for the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal.

Copies of the drawings and specification may be had on application at this office.

Proposals will be made for each vault as called for in the specification. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate. The whole work to be completed and in place within four months from date of acceptance of proposal.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum, until the completion and acceptance of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of "burglar-proof vaults," and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed, "Bids for Burglar-proof Vaults," United States Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal., and addressed to SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING, OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Aug. 2, 1873, for furnishing for the United States Army fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco, with the power of increasing the amount fifty thousand pounds if desired by the Department.

The proposals will state accurately, in detail, the quality and kind of tobacco, its history, if any, as to its keeping qualities in hot climates and in transportation; of what leaf, as to stock, year, and curing the wrapper and filler is made; whether the binder is used; what casing is used, and when, where, and how to be manufactured; in what kind of package put up for shipment, and whether machine or hand made.

The tobacco to be made in plugs, weighing full one-half pound each, and to equal the best grade of army or navy tobacco; not to be lower in quality than the samples to be seen at the office of the Depot Commissary, New-York City.

The tobacco to be packed in boxes, (caddies,) to contain twenty-one pounds, net, each, and the boxes to be packed in cases, (eight to a case,) head-lined.

Samples (five cases packed as above required) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposals, and be referred to therein. No conditional future perfection, to equal sample grade, will be entertained. The samples so furnished will be paid for at fair market rates, if deemed of sufficiently good quality for sales to troops, if the proposer so desires.

An officer of the army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the tobacco in the leaf, in the course of manufacture and when shipped.

Two sureties who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract, according to its true intent and meaning, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign bids as well as the proposer.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
WILLIAM W. BURNS, Major and C. S. U. S. A.

IRON, &C.

PRICES CURRENT FOR CODORUS STEEL RAILS,

made from native steel ores, at various rolling-mills throughout the United States:

New, all steel, $115 per ton, currency.
New, one-fourth steel, $98 per ton, currency.
New, one-sixth steel, $95 per ton, currency.
Rerolling, all steel, $65 per ton, currency.
Rerolling, one-fourth steel, $45 per ton, currency.
Rerolling, one-sixth steel, $42 per ton, currency.

Referred, as to wear for over three years, on the Delaware Division single track of the Erie Railway and other leading trunk lines. Apply to JOSEPH M. STRONG, No. 71 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 3, at 11½ o'clock, within their store. Fresh Palermo and Naples Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Sidonian, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss E. Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—COGARETTE, THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE—Miss Amy Stone.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BEAUS OF NEW-YORK.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—The Di Cesnola collection from Cyprus.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at* $1 *per month.*

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The general course of dealings in stocks and shares can hardly be called brisk at present. The spirited bidding for City stocks yesterday is, therefore, a very emphatic testimony to the confidence existing in financial circles in regard to the present management of our Municipal business. Of Parks Improvement stock there were invited bids for $300,000, and of Croton stock bids for $220,000 were called for. Bids were received for three times the amount required, at an average rate of 103.25. For seven per cent. loan, payable in currency, this compares favorably, as it ought, with some of the foremost public securities in the country.

A complaint is made that the other day a man fell into an excavation 20 feet deep on Fourth-avenue, near Eighty-first-street, and was nearly killed. The present condition of the avenue, and of Madison-avenue in many places, would astound visitors from a distance who had heard of the wealth of New-York, and its costly Government. A large tunnel has been made in the road, and left quite open and unfenced. Some streets it cuts off altogether, and yet at night there is not even a lantern put up to warn people from the huge pit-falls. In Madison-avenue new drainage pipes are, we believe, being laid down, and it is only a pity that it should be thought necessary to carry on the work at this season of the year. The authorities ought to see that the trenches are made safer for public traffic than they now are. As for VANDERBILT'S road, and all that belongs to it, there is no other civilized city in the world which would tolerate such a scourge in its midst for a single week. The whistling and blowing off of steam that go on throughout the night pass all belief. There is no man in the community who has shown so systematic and contemptuous a disregard of the comfort and lives of his fellow-citizens as Commodore VANDERBILT, and we are afraid other members of his family are determined to try the public patience to even a greater degree, if that is possible.

An important decision was yesterday rendered by the Excise Commissioners. It is to the effect that no licenses could be granted, under the law, for the sale of lager-beer on Sundays. This view of the law was rendered necessary, in the opinion of the Commissioners, by the decision of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The Commissioners also refuse licenses to gardens where music is played, of which the residents in the neighborhood complain.

Secretary RICHARDSON'S decision as to what may be done with back pay which is left in the Treasury, is so plain that a wayfaring Congressman, though a fool, cannot err in interpreting it. The Secretary says it remains a perpetual debt against the Government. There is, therefore, only one way for Congressmen to clear themselves absolutely from the taint of this spoil. It is to cancel the debt by their own motion. There are a great many who appear to be in doubt as to what ought to be done in the matter. They now have an official interpretation of the law. We hope they will not be bashful in acting on it.

Should the Ring in the Board of Aldermen repeat to-day its tactics of last week, and virtually agree to resist the enforcement of the Police Justices bill, we trust that somebody will take prompt action to procure their examination under oath, according to the provisions of section 109 of the new charter. That section provides that "Any Alderman * * * may, if a judge shall so order, be summarily examined upon an order to be made on application based on an affidavit of the Mayor, or of the Controller, or any five Aldermen, * * * or any five citizens who are tax-payers, requiring such examination. * * * Such examination shall be confined to an inquiry into * * * any delinquency charged in said affidavit touching the office or the discharge or neglect of duty of which it is alleged in the application for said order, that such Alderman * * * has knowledge or information." Refusal either to reject or confirm the Mayor's nominees for police justices amounts to a very flagrant neglect of duty, and the Council of Political Reform, or some equally active body, ought to take the proper steps to have the members of the Board of Aldermen examined regarding the reasons for such neglect.

MACKENZIE'S raid on the thieving Indians who took refuge across the Mexican border is having an excellent effect on their wandering associates. The Kickapoos, who do not bother much about the international bearings of the thrashing they received, are now begging to be let come back on their reservation, and the Government has given orders to grant their prayer.

Although the loss by fire was greater during the month of June last than during the same month in any year since 1870, the excess was due to the disaster in Sullivan-street, and is no evidence that the efficiency of the Fire Department is in any degree impaired. The advocates of the bell-ringing nuisance will, doubtless, seize the figures found in the report of the Fire Marshal to urge upon the Commissioners a revival of that useless noise, but as they are sensible men, who fully understand their business, we have no fear that this clamor will produce any mischievous result.

THE WALWORTH VERDICT.

The tragedy which occurred in this City on the 3d of June, when MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH was killed by his son, has naturally excited unusual interest. In its actors, its incidents, the circumstances which immediately followed it, and in the exposure of a distressing family feud which was its alleged cause, the crime was unusual. But it was destined to become more remarkable, because of the speedy vindication of the law which was to follow, and also for the reason that it was the first case to be tried under our new statutory definition of the several grades of homicide. It had in this respect a legal importance greater than almost any other murder case in our recent history, and almost the first reflection caused by the result, is that under this statute it will be impossible hereafter to convict any one of the crime of murder in the first degree; practically, the Legislature has abolished the death penalty in New-York.

The public is familiar with the facts of the case, and upon reading the charge of Judge DAVIS it will be seen that the verdict of murder in the second degree rendered by the jury last evening was excusable. Indeed, it is difficult to see how the jury could have rendered any other. Judge DAVIS explained the new law with great clearness, and called attention to the differences between it and the old statute, which defined murder in the first degree to be, "when perpetrated by a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed." Now, the definition of this crime is, "when perpetrated from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect death." The second grade of murder is now practically what the first was under the former law, and the jury were required under the charge of the Judge to believe that young WALWORTH left his home with the design of killing his father, unless an amicable arrangement could be made with him, in order to find the prisoner guilty of the capital crime. This was the theory set up by the prosecution, but there were circumstances in the case to cast a "reasonable doubt" upon the assumption, and the jury cannot be blamed for refusing to act upon it. They were thus forced by the facts to believe that there was a design to effect death formed at the moment the crime was committed, and they were compelled by the law to declare this crime to be murder in the second degree. As there is little ground for believing that a case can ever be presented where the ingredients of the capital offense under our former law will be so apparent as they were in this, it must be assumed that so long as this statute is in force no verdict for the highest crime can be obtained. The case, therefore, in its legal aspect, is one of very great importance, and must attract general attention.

In its other phases it is of equally remarkable interest, and of these it is now proper to speak. While the affair was awaiting judicial investigation and decision we rigidly adhered to our rule and carefully abstained from comment upon it. The public feeling aroused by the event, however, found expression in the sensational journals, and the youth was alternately portrayed as an inhuman monster and a paragon of virtue. The result of the trial has showed, as we believed it would, that he is a morbid boy, who committed an unnatural and inexcusable crime. Society could not afford to consider his provocations; to do so was to overturn law and give to every one the right to avenge his own wrongs, fancied or real. The verdict, therefore, is in vindication of law, in the interest of order, and will meet with general approval. An acquittal would have been an invitation to every youth having a dissolute or tyrannical father to slay him. The conviction is indeed another and dreadful blow to an already desolated family for whom there is much sympathy, but the rights of society are paramount, and the result was needed as a restraint upon this new form of lawlessness which, if left unchecked, might have subverted society.

MR. CHARLES O'CONOR ON PARRICIDE.

The position of Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR at the Bar is such that any important speech which he delivers is naturally read with great care and attention. Advocates, as we all know, may take great license in managing their cases—in fact, it would be hard to decide what they may not do or say while pleading the privilege of counsel. But Mr. O'CONOR is a man of great experience and eminence in his profession; the honor of the Bar is dear to him; and when he undertakes the direction of an important trial, even people who very seldom watch legal proceedings are very apt to follow him closely, and to say to each other, "Now we shall see how a counsel ought to conduct his case so as to preserve his own reputation, and add to the dignity of his calling. There will be no loss of temper, no personalities, no quarrels with the Bench. Mr. O'CONOR will set an example to his younger brethren, and will show them how to defend the interests of their clients without unseemly brawls with the Bench, and without making speeches which set at defiance the usually received principles of social and public morality." In short, we all look to Mr. O'CONOR for something very much better than we ordinarily get from some of the ill-trained and ill-educated members of his profession.

We do not intend to ask whether Mr. O'CONOR has fulfilled or disappointed this expectation in his method of conducting the Walworth case. Our object is simply to describe some points in the line of defense which have rather puzzled us, but which are doubtless susceptible of explanation, and which may fairly be discussed without reflections upon Mr. O'CONOR.

In the first place, it is quite clear that he occupied a very difficult position. He seems to have appeared in this case as a friend of the family, not as the paid advocate; and in order to serve the son he seems to have found it necessary to heap every kind of condemnation upon the father. He was a "shameless monster of impiety and wickedness," or such a monster had "settled in him," which we suppose comes to the same thing. Again, the father was thus described by the friend of the family: "It would seem as if some evil genius had collected all wickedness and scandalous false pretense in one vessel, and poured it in at the creation of this MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH." *Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amicus veritas.* This, we suppose, is Mr. O'CONOR'S motto when he appears as the friend of a family; but that is a matter for the consideration of the family, and not for us. What really concerns the public is the view taken by Mr. O'CONOR, and placed before the American people on his high authority, concerning the crime committed by a son in shooting his father.

In the first place, then, it appears that if the father is a bad man and the son a good one, the said shooting cannot properly be described as parricide. According to this restricted sense of the word, it is not surprising to hear Mr. O'CONOR declare that "there is not a well-authenticated and established case of the *criminal killing* of a parent since the creation of Adam down to the present time." Now every one familiar with criminal cases will recall instances in which parents have been slain by their children, and Mr. O'CONOR'S statement at once shows that he has in his eye, and is prepared to adopt, the modern New-York theory that a man may be lawfully murdered by another, even by his own son. For this Walworth case was clearly one of murder—the father was unarmed. The son, it is true, believed him to be dangerous to his mother, but the family might easily have had him shut up in a lunatic asylum. The letters which Mr. O'CONOR produced as justifying the assassination would merely have justified an application to a justice of the peace for an order committing M. T. WALWORTH to an insane asylum. That step would have relieved the family from all apprehensions regarding their safety. If every insane father is to be shot by his children, we may pray to be cast among strangers when we lose our faculties.

But, Mr. O'CONOR says, WALWORTH senior neglected all the duties of a parent toward WALWORTH junior; therefore the latter owed him no duty in return. It may be so, although even from that doctrine we should be disposed to dissent. But, if a son owes no affection or respect to a neglectful parent, is he entitled to take his life? If he believes that his mother is in danger, ought he not to exhaust every means which the law places at his disposal for her protection, instead of staining his hands with his father's blood? If your father is a bad man, you must regard him as a knave, a desperate, dangerous enemy, and if you kill him you are not guilty of parricide—in fact, we cannot quite make out from Mr. O'CONOR'S remarks what you would be guilty of. Lest it should be thought that we misrepresent Mr. O'CONOR'S opinions—and they are certainly very remarkable and startling—let us quote his own words, as reported in the papers:

"It was said that he stood in the relation of child to parent, bound by ties of the most sacred kind, and by the mandate of Almighty God to treat his father with reverence and respect, and that he could at any time, or under any circumstance, contemplate the employment of violence in defense of his mother against his father, was a sin against humanity which nothing else but his incarceration before trial and his execution afterward, if he should be convicted, would expiate. But the elements which went to make up such a case as that were totally wanting in this prosecution. The conduct of the father was so abominable, so disgusting, so monstrous, as proved by the letters which the father had poured in by the column on this peaceful home in Saratoga, that they could see that he stood as nothing in the contemplation of his son but a knave, a desperate, dangerous enemy. What was the fourth commandment? It included obedience to your father and mother. That divine command related not to sots at all. It spoke the language of human nature and of social law. God expressed the command, 'Honor thy father and thy mother.' He put it to the jury, to each and every one of them, was it possible for this youth to honor his father? Did the great Father of us all, despite the most absolute convictions of duty, command him to hold him in honor as an enemy to his family—to himself—to his dear mother, when He commanded him to 'honor his father?' No, nature did not require it—the law of the land did not require it—nor did the great Author of that precept require it from any human being."

What Mr. CONOR appears to say to a young man is this: "The fourth commandment"—by the bye, it is the fifth as we Protestants read the Decalogue—"is not binding upon you if you think your father or mother behave badly. As to that you are to be the judge—not God; not even your fellow-men. God's laws count for nothing, if, in your judgment, they do not apply to your own case—and that is a point which you must settle for yourself." Indeed, we find in another report the following still more singular language imputed to Mr. O'CONOR: His (the prisoner's) father violated the fourth commandment, which is, "Honor thy father and thy mother," for his conduct prevented young FRANK from honoring him. If, then, you do not approve of your father's conduct to your mother, and you think proper to shoot him, you have a right to say that it is your father who has broken the fourth (or fifth) commandment, not you, because he would not let you honor him. This is a new reading of the commandments, not sanctioned, so far as we know, even by the Roman Catholic Church.

If, before murdering his father, young WALWORTH had gone to Mr. O'CONOR and shown him his father's letters, and asked him whether the family could obtain no protection against the father, we cannot doubt that the eminent lawyer would have pointed out the way. There was no difficulty in securing Mrs. WALWORTH from her husband. We have not yet quite arrived at that pass when a son must shoot his father to prevent the father breaking the peace toward his mother. Will Mr. O'CONOR say that he could not have suggested to young WALWORTH a method by which the family could have been safely secured from the father? Was murder the only remedy?

It is difficult to read the concluding portion of the counsel's address and believe that it was really Mr. O'CONOR, the "Nestor of the Bar," who made it. He set up, as part of the defense, the theory that "man was good or bad by the will; that all acts committed without any consent of the will were indifferent;" and he quoted from JEREMY TAYLOR to that effect. Judge DAVIS, with great propriety, told the learned counsel that "the law of the State of New-York took a different view," and we may all be very thankful that it does. If a man may kill another, and then get off if he can swear that his "will" was not concerned in the act—that the act was involuntary, and therefore did not expose him to punishment—we may as well shut up our law courts altogether. Finally Mr. O'CONOR presented the following argument to the jury:

"The only instance (of parricide) that has ever occurred in this country will be the one before you if you find a verdict of guilty in this case, and it will then be said that when, amid the learning of continental Europe, you seek in vain for specific evidence that such a crime had ever been committed, it is in the great, happy, and enlightened United States of America—it is in the foremost City of New-York, in the queen city and the chief mart and capital of the New World, that an American was found weak and pernicious enough and criminal enough to slay his father—criminally and weakly to slay his own father. I trust that you will not say that it is so, and have the blood for the first time on you of a person so pure and sacred in all other respects; and that this fearful crime of parricide was committed by him. That stamp ought not to be fastened upon him, and it ought not to be fastened upon your country."

It is only possible to deduce the following conclusions from Mr. O'CONOR'S argument:

1. That if a son murders a father whose life was not that of a good man, he has committed no crime either against God or man.

2. That every son is to be the judge of his father's conduct—and being his judge, he may also be his executioner.

3. That if a man kills another without "consent of his will," he is innocent of murder.

4. That if a son kills his father in the State of New-York, a jury ought not to find him guilty, because it would affix a stigma to the "queen City and chief mart and capital of the New World."

THE POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

No one can deny that the attitude of the Republican Party toward all the questions which are now engaging public attention is, on the whole, very satisfactory. No season could be more unpropitious than the present for the effort which the politicians of the opposition are making to create discontent toward the party in possession of the National Government, and of most of the State Governments. The season is so decidedly unpropitious that the effort is desperate. It is so for several reasons. In the first place, of the questions engaging public attention, none is an urgent and commanding one, or one on either side of which a party can be readily and summarily placed. The most important of these questions are, in fact, either comparatively new ones, or if not new, then of a general nature, which does not admit of parties being distinctly divided by them. Of the first class, the transportation question is an instance. Of the second, an instance is found in the question of morality in office, raised by the Crédit Mobilier investigation and the Back-pay bill. On the transportation question no party has a well-defined policy, or for some time can have. All declarations with reference to it must obviously be general and tentative. On the question of morality in public places parties cannot divide sharply. Their professions will not differ much. The public will judge them by their acts. When only such questions are before the public it is obvious that any attempt to divert confidence from the party in possession, and to awaken confidence in a demoralized, disorganized, and irresponsible opposition, is a desperate attempt.

But in the next place, while the current questions are not such, or in such shape, that great political changes can be made on them, the attitude of the Republican Party toward them, such as they are, is creditable. It is an attitude that the people can understand and will respect. When we speak of the Republican party, we must be understood to refer to the Party as represented by its journals, its conventions, and its public men. These, taken together, afford all the evidence that can be got as to what the party thinks and means to do. And, taking the evidence thus furnished, there is not a single question of any moment on which the Republican Party does not appear to be a safer and better party than any opposition party that is likely to arise. Certainly this is not only true, but obviously true as regards the two questions to which we have referred. The Republican Party includes a great majority of the uncompromising opponents and condemners of the participants in the Credit Mobilier swindle. Although some of its former leaders were involved in that miserable business, it is plain that these men will never again be leaders. The prominent Republicans who were distinctly involved in the Credit Mobilier Company have lost forever their hold on the party, and we venture to say that no one understands this more clearly than they do themselves. On the other hand, the men with the most promising careers before them, are those who were not even touched by the great investigation of last Winter. In the same way, but even more unmistakably, the party is to be found on the right side of the salary question. We have yet to come across the Republican journal of the slightest influence which defends the back-pay provision of that bill. Three State conventions have spoken on the subject. None of these has given it the least favor. All of them have condemned it, and have sealed their condemnation by recommending the repeal of the act—a measure which might be criticised on the ground that it is impracticable, or that it is indiscriminating, or even that it is likely to lead to a revival of the old franking privilege, but which is liable to no criticism on the ground of vagueness or timidity. If there is one thing settled more plainly than another, it is that the Republicans, as a party, do not approve, and will not easily forgive, the voting for or the pocketing of the back pay.

On the transportation question the position of the party is entirely reasonable, so far as it has been taken, and it has been taken quite as far as the condition of the question justifies. The conventions which have been held have recognized the need of improved and cheaper transportation, and have indorsed such experimental measures as have been suggested, with any degree of authority, for securing this end. In Illinois the party in power is making a thorough trial of the scheme of pro rata rates, with a maximum fixed by the State. In Iowa and Ohio, the State conventions have recommended similar trials, while the Republican majority in the United States Senate has made the best possible provision for a careful investigation of the whole question. What more could be safely or wisely done? It is clear that no serious flaw can be found in the course of the Republican Party on this matter, and that no opposition party would stand the ghost of a chance for improving upon it.

We have no taste for political prophecy. We leave that to those wiseacres who were entirely certain at one time that the Democrats would never indorse the nomination of Mr. GREELEY, and who were equally certain, as soon as the indorsement was made, that the candidate would sweep the country. But we venture to say that the authors of the movement now on foot to revive the fallen fortunes of the partners in the disastrous coalition of last year will take nothing by their present efforts. Doubtless, as politicians, they must do something or die. But they cannot do anything, and the country would not mourn if, politically, they should accept the other alternative.

THE CITY GAS BILLS.

It is about a year since the City gas companies became disagreeably impressed with the fact that, like other contractors for City work, they were expected to deal with the mass of tax-payers as fairly, at least, as they deal with individual consumers. That, to be sure, was not saying a great deal, but even the low standard of dealing maintained with private consumers was far more just than the terms exacted from the public at large. For example, the Controller's examiners, in the course of a pretty laborious investigation into the subject, discovered the following facts: Between King's Bridge and the Battery the total number of street lamps whose lighting is paid for out of the local Treasury, amounted to nearly 19,000. From the "time table" issued for the guidance of the companies by the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, it appeared that the burning time of each lamp is 3,833 hours and 20 minutes per year. As the burner authorized to be used is one consuming 3 cubic feet per hour, the total amount of gas required for each public lamp per year ought to be 11,500 feet. The average price paid by private consumers in this City is $2 75 per 1,000 feet. As the City is the largest of all consumers, it ought to be supplied with gas at a liberal deduction from ordinary charges. Placing it, however, on the same basis as the individual householder, the City should, under the above calculation, pay $31 62 for every lamp in its streets, places, and avenues. In point of fact, however, the City was being charged, up to the date of the Controller's investigation into the subject, $53 per lamp by the Metropolitan, Manhattan and Harlem Companies, and $45 per lamp by the New-York Company. Under the old system, the City was paying about $1,000,000 per year for lighting the streets. Under such a rule as we have stated the City could be lighted at a cost not exceeding $600,000 per annum.

Temporary contracts have been made with the companies since payment was refused of these claims under the old rates. The lighting of the streets is now being done at a considerably reduced cost, but by no means so cheaply as it might be. Among the minor reforms provided for by the charter is one in regard to contracting for "lighting the streets, avenues, and places of the City with gas." The duty of making this contract is intrusted to the Commissioners of Public Works, in conjunction with the Mayor and Controller. It is now about the time when such a contract ought to be made. Of course the chief difficulty in securing low bids consists in the absence of competition. The four old companies have certain districts allotted to them, within which they are supreme, and there is but one new company, the Mutual, whose mains are found in districts already occupied by some of its rivals. This company has forced the old concerns to reduce their rates twenty-five cents per 1,000 feet wherever it enters into competition with them. We presume that the City officials will find it necessary to use the Mutual in a similar way for the benefit of the tax-payers. In one way or other an enormous saving ought to be effected on the public gas bills, and there is no reason to doubt that an honest effort will be made to do so.

IRRESPONSIBLE SLANDER.

No trait of human nature is more disagreeable than that which manifests itself in the appetite for scandal. That men should take pleasure in hearing, if not in believing, evil of their fellows, is the foundation of one of the strongest arguments that can be urged in support of the doctrines of total depravity and original sin. For such a pleasure arises from no profit or advantage of any kind to the person who feels it. It has its root, if not in hatred, at least in envy, malice and uncharitableness. But if it is mean and pitiful in general, how much more so, how base is it, when its source is the detraction of a person who, by good deeds and good words, by hearty sympathy and helpful hands, has won the respect and love of a community, and who has attained an eminent position by the rare union of piety and force of character. And yet must it not be admitted that in such cases scandal is most eagerly listened to? Death does not "love a shining mark," for death is common to all men; but slander does. The world has a certain delight in seeing the very idols that it has raised dragged down into the dust. It is only in the breasts of the most magnanimous of men that there is no tinge of pleasure in the feelings with which the reported fall of one of their fellows who has risen or is rising above them is heard, "'' is true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

Notwithstanding this sad weakness of our nature, there is, however, in the general heart an elevation of sentiment which deplores, condemns, and contemns the feeling in the individual. The moral tone of the mass is above that of the majority of those who compose it. We have the grace to be ashamed to look each other in the face and say that we delight in looking upon a moral ruin. Although in private we may relish the scandal, even in private we detest the slanderer, and in public we condemn both him and his evil doing. But there is one form of encouragement which even in public he is too likely to receive—that is, that the victim of his malignity is expected and even called upon to come forward and refute the charges brought against him. It is asked, If these accusations are untrue, why are they not met and disproved? Surely this is unreasonable almost to absurdity. A man has won the respect and warm regard of those among whom he has lived for many years, perhaps from his youth up; he is admired, trusted, loved; he has won a position which is the seal set upon his worth. A malicious slanderer, or perhaps only a wanton scandal-monger, sets injurious stories afloat against him. They pass from idle lips to idle lips, growing as they go; and at last some so-called newspaper, that lives by pandering to the meanest and lowest form of curiosity, gives them form and printed publication. And then the cry goes up for their refutation, with the implied alternative, sometimes openly expressed, that if they are not met and disproved they must be true. It is expected that the slandered man shall at least deny the allegation, however much he may "despise the alligator."

Is such an expectation consistent with reason? Do we not stultify ourselves by it? We bestow honors upon a man because, having observed him for years, we believe that he deserves it; and then we allow another man, upon whom we have conferred no such distinction, or of whom we know nothing, to drag him before the court of public opinion; and if he will not plead, we condemn him by default. Could there be a more shameful way of self-condemnation than this? a surer mark of the little worth at which we rate even our own good opinion? Is our respect and admiration to be preserved only at the sword's point, a sort of championship, like the right to a boxer's belt, or a billiard cue, to be kept only by the willingness and the ability to go into a public and successful struggle for it? The thought is monstrous and absurd, and we are happy to believe that it is not so common as our way of putting the question might seem to imply, although it is common enough to give our remarks an unpleasant pertinence at this particular time. The letter that HENRY WARD BEECHER has published is one that all honest men will rejoice that he was able to write; but the clamor that was raised in many quarters for some such refutation from him, was not creditable either to the moral sense or the common sense of those who raised it.

We are the last from whom silence upon the wrong-doings of public men will be expected. But for every wrong there is not only a remedy, but a proper place, and a proper way in which that remedy is to be sought. And above all things in such matters, for every accusation there should be a responsible accuser. Let such an accuser bring his charge before the proper tribunal—which may be that of public opinion—and there let it be tried, and by the trial let the accuser and the accused stand or fall. But to all irresponsible slander every man of character may well oppose only the defense of scornful silence.

AN IDEAL FOURTH.

For some days past our readers have doubtless heard, and perhaps shared in, a good deal of grumbling about the anticipated uproar of the coming Fourth. Most of this complaint has been good-natured and conventional, a little of it ill-tempered and peevish, and some, no doubt, in a vein of sincere remonstrance against this noisy and shallow fashion of honoring so great an event. But all the grumblers, in their various ways, have, nevertheless, realized and acknowledged to themselves the futility of their grumbling to avert or still the slightest jot of the clamor that they dread. Somehow the production of noise has come to be insisted on upon this particular anniversary as a patriotic duty, and the only proper homage to its greatness. When or how the custom first became established, no historian curious in the progress of social delusions has informed us. The manner as well as the means we seem to have borrowed from the Chinese, and the fire-cracker of the Flowery Kingdom may fairly cancel our obligations for the tea.

But the principle being established that noise is the first and paramount duty of the patriot on this glorious festival, the observant mind is struck by the comparative inadequacy of the results from want of systematic arrangement. To be sure, from this time forward till the morning of the fifth, the air will be filled with the ceaseless detonation of fire-crackers, the banging of all sorts of small arms, and the booming of occasional minute guns, and to a lukewarm patriotism the consequent din may seem quite sufficient. But the true amateur of discord has more expanded views, and for his benefit we venture to propose the following improvement on the usual imperfect methods of celebration:

First, let all the bells in the City be set and kept ringing constantly from midnight of the 3d till daybreak of the 5th. Wherever there are contiguous sets of chimes, let the players be instructed to play different airs as much out of tune as possible. During the same period let minute guns be discharged at each of the public squares, and let the entire First Division of the National Guard be drawn up on either side of Broadway, and kept firing continuous volleys. In the meantime, have the fire-engines galloping up and down through the side streets, and station a brass band on every other corner, with directions to play so as to be heard. Organ-grinders would be found useful to picket the intervening spaces, and a chosen battalion of street peddlers might be deployed as light skirmishers on the outskirts of the main uproar. VANDERBILT'S engines need only make the same noise by day that they do by night to drive most people to distraction. At brief intervals industrious persons should be stationed to set off continuous packs of fire-crackers in empty barrels. Owners of steam whistles should be requested to keep them blowing, and all policemen directed to load and fire their revolvers as rapidly as possible. An explosion of nitro-glycerine, say every half hour, in some central quarter would undoubtedly heighten the general effect. The rest might be safely left to individual emulation, with only a general admonition to every citizen to shout as vociferously as though he had to make all the noise himself, and burn as much powder as possible. A few tin kettles and fish-horns distributed to the juvenile population would produce marvelous results.

By some such simple device as this our national anniversary might be celebrated in a way that it would be difficult to forget. Mr. GILMORE, of Boston, who has had some experience in this sort of thing, would, we are sure, kindly undertake the details of the festival, and might lead his orchestra from the top of Trinity steeple, blowing gently on his own trumpet. Boston could spare him, for Boston has determined to be resolutely and unpatriotically quiet, even to the extent of prohibiting the cheerful torpedo and the necessary squib. If, then, we are resolved to make the most of our Fourth, here is the way to do it. If not, it might be well to follow the example of Boston, and endeavor to love our country without sacrificing our sense of hearing.

VOUDOU WORSHIP.

The annual meeting of the fetish worshippers of Louisiana, recently held on the lake shore, at a distance of some seven or eight miles from New-Orleans, although characterized by very indecent performances was, it appears, highly respectable in comparison to those of previous years. In the sacrifice a few fat chickens were substituted for the old-time "plump picaninny," and the undress ceremonies hitherto engaged in without regard to modesty were less revolting. The attendance of devotees, moreover, was not so numerous as it was last year, and according to the opinion of several eye-witnesses, there was not nearly so much enthusiasm displayed. Among all the reporters present it is rather a suggestive fact that only one was enabled to look upon a sight "of such a bestial nature" that he "would fain draw a veil to shut it out from the public gaze." From his description we are led to believe that the Voudou worshipers to the number of a score congregated in a white plank house "on the edge of a noisome swamp, where the rank grass gave a gleam of ghostly death" as the dusky forms of men and women, mingled with the dim lights, the monotonous tom-tom of the drum, the wild, hellish enchantments, and the song—"ah-cha-ca-sa-la-ine." One of the women, he declares, was so earnest in her efforts to conciliate his satanic majesty that she "almost foamed at the mouth." The song was occasionally drowned by "terrible shouts." It ceased at last, and then "suddenly, awfully, mysteriously, there arose a shriek, as it were out of the darkness, and the worshipers, with one accord, rushed from the house and threw themselves into the dark waters of the lake." Bonfires having been, at this juncture, lighted on the shore, the reporter grew dizzy with a sense of shame at what he beheld, and "drew the vail" before referred to. He did not leave the neighborhood, however—nothing of the sort. Like a faithful sentinel he watched, until the "merriment" ceased at the dawn of day, "every one slinking away from the light, as if fearing lest its inquiring eye might penetrate the wild excesses of the night."

As we have already said, this reporter was the only one who saw so much that was disgusting to fine sensibilities. An industrious coworker of his, who had wandered through the most deadly swamps and pestiferous dwellings in search of "material for notes," honestly owned that he had found nothing "more worthy of a sensation" than the "crazy jolting" and ultimate break-down of a rickety cab. A third, who had an equally willing pen, endeavored to give a touch of interest to a dull night's work by here and there throwing in an "idiotic dance" and "a preposterous fight," but even with such aids he made a miserable failure. A fourth witness was a little more fortunate; he succeeded in serving up a palatable dish of gossip about the present Queen of Voudou and her predecessor. The former he thus described: "Seated on a rude bench was a stout woman, as black as night, apparently about forty years of age. To her every now and then one of the worshipers bowed, as if asking a blessing. This was Mama ELIZA, the new Voudou Queen. She made no pretensions to dress. An old faded calico gown answered the purpose of robes of state, and peeping from beneath it were the by no means dainty pedal extremities, cased in brogans. A bandana handkerchief, evidently purchased for the occasion, took the place of a crown."

The ex-Queen, MARIE LAFONT, who was once so notorious in connection with the Fetish worshipers, as we learn through this writer, has become a convert to Roman Catholicism, and is at present doing penance, with cross and prayer-book, in a small hut, buried from public view, in one of the least frequented streets of New-Orleans. She is bent with age and remorse, and proposes to employ the rest of her days on earth in endeavoring to procure pardon for her own sins and those of her former "subjects" who may be convinced of the error of their ways. She asserts that there are thousands of believers in Voudou worship scattered all over the State, and that a great many whites are among the number. That she is correct in her estimate, there is, of course, no reason to doubt, for she was in direct communication with them during several years. Now, leaving altogether out of the question the different reports of the performances at the recent anniversary, there is sufficient evidence of the fact that Fetish worship is still continued in Louisiana, and that the missionaries have not labored as they might for its suppression. It does seem strange that, while there is so much work to be done at our very doors, such a large amount of money should be annually subscribed for the maintenance of foreign missions. Our own heathens are surely as deserving of attention from Christian bodies as are the heathens of Central Africa and other remote countries.

LOUISIANA STATE DEBT.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Attorney General Williams this morning received the following dispatch:

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., July 1, 1873.

Hon. George H. Williams:

We have this day given notice that all past and due coupons of the State for March, April, May, and June will be paid on and after the 16th inst. here and in New-York. The amount of this payment exceeds $325,000. I have ascertained that a large amount of coupons due before the 1st of June were not paid, and I have paid them. This makes over $500,000 interest due by the late administration, which we have paid.

(Signed,) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

LAFAYETTE.

THE EXERCISES—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES—THE GRADUATING CLASSES.

EASTON, Wednesday, July 2, 1873.

An unusually large gathering of Alumni and others has been present during Commencement week at Lafayette College. The exercises were ushered in with the baccalaureate sermon, preached in the chapel by President Cattell. In the evening Dr. Willits, of Philadelphia, preached the annual sermon before the Brainerd Evangelical Society.

Tuesday was devoted to the literary societies and Alumni. The Washington and Franklin Societies held their reunions in the morning, and the Alumni Association met in the college chapel during the afternoon. By 8 o'clock in the evening the Opera-house was crowded to hear Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who delivered the lecture before the literary societies. The reverend gentleman had for his subject, "Bad Things and Bad Manners to be Avoided," a subject which gave him ample opportunity for the display of his inimitable wit.

This morning the First Presbyterian Church was filled to its utmost capacity, and among the crowd were an unusually large number of the Alumni of the college. At 9 o'clock President Cattell opened the exercises with prayer, and the remainder of the morning was taken up in the customary manner, except we noticed that the Master's oration was omitted.

President Cattell announced the following awards of prizes:

Senior prize in astronomy, to Mr. Thomas Galbreath.

Fowler prize, for the best critical essay on the life, works, and language of some English classical author, to Mr. J. G. Williamson, of the Senior Class, whose paper on Goldsmith, recently published, was adjudged most perfect "for research, perspicuity of statement, and general merit of style. Mr. Williamson also took the prize for classical scholarship—$600.

The Junior prizes were distributed as follows:

The prize on Anglo-Saxon, given by the London Society for the Study of Early English, to Mr. John R. Williams, of New-Jersey. Lafayette College is the only American institution which competes for this prize, and enters the list in rivalry with Oxford and Cambridge Universities. A prize of $30 for best general grade in English studies during the Junior year was awarded to the same gentleman.

The Junior mathematical prize was equally divided between Messrs. Riley and Stiver.

Five prizes were awarded to members of the Freshman Class for proficiency in the writings of the Greek and Latin Church Fathers; the first of $100 to Mr. W. C. Stull, two of $50 each to Messrs. Heebner and Lloyd, and two of $25 each to Messrs. McCahan and Melcher. These prizes have been recently founded by Mr. Douglass, who has, during the past two years, contributed largely to establish a course of patristic study in the college.

The degrees were conferred as follows:

Degree of A. B.—William Clark Alexander, Lewistown, Penn.; William Caldwell Anderson, Youngstown, Penn.; Eleaser Jacob Angle, Rummerfield, Penn.; Stephen Goodyear Barnes, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Edward Newell Barrett, Bedford, N. Y.; Emery Shepherd Barrick, Croton, N. J.; Enoch Benson, Bridgeton, N. J.; Franklin Pierce Billmeyer, Bloomsburg, Penn.; Charles Edward Burns, Duncannon, Penn.; Milton Lewis Cook, Merryall, Penn.; Thomas Crawford Galbreath, Pylesville, Md.; Wesley Middleton Hyde, Baltimore, Md.; Hathaway Kemper, Dayton, Ohio; Daniel McKinley Kennedy, Chambersburg, Penn.; George Mortimer Lewis, Wyalusing, Penn.; Thomas McNinch, Potts Grove, Penn.; John Albert Monk, Columbia, Penn.; Alexander Ross Read, Clearfield, Penn.; Henry Rumer, Wilmington, Del.; John Milton St. Clair, Indiana, Penn.; Isaac Peter Schaeffer, Fleetwood, Penn.; William Henry Schuyler, Bloomsburg, Penn.; Walter Moffat Shanks, New-York City; Albert Peter Silver, Glenville, Md.; Lewis Frank Sprenger, Kutztown, Penn.; Herman Alricks Stees, Mifflinburg, Penn.; Nathaniel Taylor, Mooresburg, Penn.; Levi Ellmaker Waller, Bloomsburg, Penn.; Joseph Gilliard Williamson, Jr., Sidney, N. J.

Degree of C. E.—Albert Hatch Davidson, Augusta, Ga.; John George Diefenderfer, Allentown, Penn.; Edward Mathias Killough, Harrisburg, Penn.; Cyrus Knecht, Easton, Penn.; William Raby Little, West Chester, Penn.; Ambrose Kirtland Michler, San Francisco, Cal.

Degree of B. S.—Frederick Henry Adams, Vergennes, Vt.; Lloyd Paxton Appelman, Bloomsburg, Penn.; Theodore Cowan English, Liberty Corner, N. J.; Joseph Rosenbery Shimer, Martin's Creek, Penn.; Henry McDanold Struble, Pleasant Valley, N. J.

Degree of E. M.—George Lane Huggins, New-York City.

President Cattell read the names of a number of gentlemen of three years' standing since graduation, upon whom the degree of Master of Arts had been conferred.

It was then stated that no honorary degrees had been conferred by the trustees at their last meeting, and, with a fine selection of music, the exercises closed.

UNION COLLEGE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 2.—The Commencement exercises of the Union College are well attended. An address was delivered yesterday before the Phi Beta Kappa Society by Rev. D. K. Bartlett, and a poem was read by Wm. H. McElroy. At a meeting of the custodians of the park and buildings, they directed the continuation of the improvements now in progress. The walls of the Alumni hall and of the chapel and gymnasium are nearly completed. At a meeting of the Alumni Association, yesterday, Henry J. King, of Troy, was re-elected trustee. The association adopted a resolution to raise a fund of $55,000 for the establishment of two adjunct professorships; also a resolution thanking Clarkson N. and Howard Potter for their zeal and liberality in defraying the entire expense of the building of the new chapel.

To-day the attendance was large, and the exercises were interesting. Among the trustees present were James B. Banker, of New-York; Judge W. W. Campbell, Judge Nott, of Washington; Hon. Chas. Tracy, of New-York, and Richard M. Blatchford. The speaking by the graduating class was creditable, and the music by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, was enjoyed by all. The inauguration of the President of the Union University followed the speaking. Hon. Horatio Seymour delivered the University address, which was an able effort, and in which he congratulated the friends of education upon the broader field to be occupied by the institution. Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, followed in an address on behalf of the Albany institutions, namely the Law School, the Medical College, and the Dudley Observatory. The response on behalf of the Alumni of the college was made by Hon. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany. The awards of the prizes were announced as follows:

The Ingham prize to John D. Countermine.

The Inaugural prize to Benjamin Stanton.

The Warner prize to Oscar Hill.

The prizes for essays on English literature to J. Hoyt and W. P. Rudd.

The prizes for speaking: the junior first prize to Patrick H. McDermott; the second prize to J. P. Hoyt. The Sophomores' first prize to A. V. V. Raymond; second prize to C. B. King. The Blatchford oratorical medals were awarded as follows:

First to Frank H. Potter; second to Eugene L. Mapes.

The exercises of the day were concluded with a collation given by the citizens of Schenectady to the Alumni of the college.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

An investigation was held yesterday at the Department of Parks arising from the following circumstances: About two or three weeks ago Foremen Hodges and Delehant, employed in the Central Park, preferred charges at the Finance Department against General Foreman Manning, asserting that he (Manning) used the laborers of the Park Department to carry out his own private contract for filling up Manhattan-square. On this complaint the Finance Department stopped the pay of ten men belonging to and employed by the Department of Parks. Superintendent Ryan, finding that the two foremen had reported to the Finance Department and not to the Department of Parks, where they should have reported the matter, at once suspended them for the irregularity. The matter having indirectly come to the knowledge of the Park Commissioners, an investigation was ordered, and Commissioners Wales and Williamson appointed a committee to superintend the inquiry, which was made yesterday. The committee were instructed to report the result of their investigation at the next meeting of the board. The persons examined consisted of the two foremen as complainants, the accused, Foremen Mollard, Gill, and Nolan, Private Contractor Christopher Smith, Private Watchman Justus Dearman, and one or two others. Foremen Hodges and Delehant repeated the accusations above alluded to, and General Foreman Manning admitted employing the men; but in defense said it had been the custom of the Park Commissioners to get rock for filling as cheaply as possible, and when they could get it for nothing they were always willing to supply the men to load and unload it. Under this rule, he having rock at Fifty-ninth-street to give away, set the men to work at loading it at that place and unloading it at Manhattan-square, and in doing this he had only done for himself what had been accorded to others for a very long period. He admitted having a private contract, to which he merely gave his credit and not his time, as he had a partner who always "bossed the job." All the other witnesses confirmed the statement of Mr. Manning, and the committee proceeded to make up their report on the testimony taken; the result of which will only be known at the next stated meeting of the Park Commissioners.

CONTROLLER GREEN ARRESTED.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT ISSUED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

Late yesterday afternoon it was rumored around the City Hall that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of a prominent official. It afterward transpired that the individual referred to was Mr. Andrew H. Green, the Controller. The warrant was received at the Sheriff's office a little after 4 P. M., when Mr. Judson Jarvis, the Clerk of Arrests, proceeded to the Controller's office and learned that Mr. Green had been gone some time. Mr. Jarvis, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Curry, then repaired to Mr. Green's residence, No. 1 Fifth-avenue, where they awaited the arrival of the Controller. About 6 o'clock Mr. Green, who was accompanied by his attorney, Mr. James C. Carter, came along, when Mr. Jarvis stepped up to him and said, "Mr. Green I arrest you on an order of close commitment from the Supreme Court," producing at the same time the order of arrest.

Mr. Green turned to his lawyer and informed him of the fact of his arrest. Mr. Carter said that surely Mr. Jarvis did not propose taking the Controller to jail. Deputy Sheriff Jarvis responded that he had no option but to do his duty and obey the terms of the order of arrest, unless the amount of the claim was immediately paid. Mr. Green then produced from his vest pocket the sum of $350, and subsequently obtained the balance from another source. He was then released from custody. Mr. Green asked the Sheriff if he intended giving him any receipt for the money. Mr. Jarvis answered, "Your receipt is the body of Andrew H. Green." The two then separated, Mr. Green saying he felt obliged to the Sheriff for the courteous manner in which he had performed his duty. The following is the order of arrest:

The People of the State of New-York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff of the County of New-York:

Whereas, on the 30th day of August, 1872, an order to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue in a certain proceeding in this court entitled "The People of the State of New-York ex rel. J. W. McGowan vs. Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York," was made, and return thereto was made on the 9th day of October, 1872, and an order thereupon entered on the 28th day of October, 1872, that a writ of peremptory mandamus issue against the respondents, and in conformity with said order a writ of peremptory mandamus was accordingly issued, and duly served upon the respondent above named on the 29th day of October, 1872, and the said respondent having failed and neglected and refused to comply with said writ, and a motion to commit the said respondent for contempt of Court having been made before one of the Justices of this Court, at Chambers thereof, on the 9th day of November, 1872, and decision being reserved, and whereas on the 14th day of November, 1872, a motion was made by the respondent above named to alter the peremptory writ of mandamus into an alternative writ of mandamus, which said motion to commit was denied on the —— day of November, 1872, and the said motion to alter the peremptory writ into an alternate writ was granted on the same day, embodied in the same opinion and decision of the Judge before whom said motions were made, and an order upon both motions having been made on the 13th day of December, 1872, an appeal was taken by the relator from the aforesaid order to the General Term of this Court, dated the 16th day of December, 1872, and whereas, the appeal having come to be heard, the General Term of this Court, by an order made and entered on the 1st day of July, 1873, ordered that the aforesaid order of Dec. 13, 1872, be reversed, and that process of attachment for contempt issue with costs to relator—

Now, therefore, you are hereby authorized and commanded forthwith to arrest the said Andrew H. Green, respondent above named, and commit him to the County Jail and to keep him therein under your custody until he shall pay the sum of $500, as also the further sum of $82 75, being the costs on this appeal as taxed, and also your fees on such precept.

Witness Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, Presiding Justice of our said Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department, this 2d day of July, 1873.

By order of the Court.

[L. S.] (Signed,) CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

For some time past it had been suspected that a systematic series of frauds had been carried on by certain Custom-house officers, by which the Government was defrauded out of large amounts. The frauds were first discovered in Boston, by Mr. N. W. Bingham, special Treasury Agent. Following the clue thus obtained, the matter was placed in the hands of Col. Whitley to follow up. The Colonel's researches resulted in the arrest, yesterday afternoon, of Charles B. Goodwin, James H. Carsons, and Francis Sacchi, three officers in the Imported Cigar Department of the Custom-house, presided over by Gen. Carr. The mode of operations seems to have been that when a merchant or importer of, say, cigars wanted to pass his goods through the Customs, he so informed one of the officers of the department, who thereupon made requisition upon the Customs authorities for the proper stamps for the goods. These do not indicate any particular value on their face, that being afterward ascertained on examination of the quality and number of cigars in each box. Thus when the boxes were supposed to contain fifty cigars each, the merchant's invoice would call for stamps known as "twenties," which would cover twenty boxes of fifty each. Upon the boxes being examined, they were generally found to contain 100 cigars, requiring the stamps known as "tenths." The remaining ten stamps would be appropriated by the dishonest officers instead of being turned back to the inspector. A rapid sale was had for the stamps so obtained, and merchants and cigar-makers bought them up readily, as it enabled them to place in the market an article of domestic manufacture bearing the outward stamp of the imported cigar. These stamps placed on smuggled goods passed them without question through the Custom-house. The stamps were divided and mutilated by the officers in order to increase their proceeds of the robbery, and ready excuses were generally had for the appearance of the stamps. The gang engaged in the swindle are supposed to have made about $400 per month each on the sales. Their profits must have been great when it is stated that articles assessed for $80 duty could be passed in for $15 worth of the stolen stamps. At the corner of Church and Rector streets, in a lager-beer saloon, one of Col. Whitley's men discovered and secured a large amount of Custom and internal revenue stamps which had been left there by one of the prisoners. The accused were brought before United States Commissioner Davenport, and held in $5,000 bail each.

HEBREW CHILDREN'S EXCURSION.

The first excursion and picnic given the Hebrew orphan children and pupils of the free schools, for the past ten years, came off yesterday. The affair was under the management of a committee of arrangements, of which Lewis S. Levy was chairman, Asher T. Meyer treasurer, and Julius Rosenbaum secretary. The barge Sarah Smith left the Eighth-street wharf, East River, at 8 A. M., having on board the children of the Hebrew School No. 42 Avenue C, School No. 93 Sixth-avenue, School No. 245 East Twenty-seventh-street, and School No. 316 West Thirty-sixth-street, 283 in number. Arriving at Seventy-ninth-street the inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue, numbering 140 children, were taken aboard, making in all 423 children. They were furnished with sandwiches and fresh milk as a breakfast, and on arriving at Oriental Grove, on Long Island, were given a hearty luncheon. In the grove they romped and played to their hearts' content. Some of the boys played ball, some strolled with the girls to the river's edge, and picked up stones and shells, many repaired to the swings, and those who chose to do so danced. The scene was enlivened with some excellent music. At noon the children were entertained with a Punch and Judy show, which they enjoyed. The party returned to the City before 7 P. M. During the trip home the children were supplied with ice-cream and cake. The affair passed off well, and was a most decided success. It is the intention of the committee to give another excursion at an early day, on which occasion the children of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, will be invited to attend.

A CHARMING FAMILY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statements of yesterday that Col. Blood and myself had committed an assault upon Utica Brooker are unqualifiedly false. Mrs. Brooker, in a drunken or insane rage, attacked Mrs. Miles—her sister—with a heavy chair, for which and her subsequent acts Mrs. Miles had her arrested for disorderly conduct. It was, however, at my special solicitation that Mrs. Miles did not appear against Mrs. Brooker. It was expressly understood that she should not return to the house further to molest us; but no sooner was she released than she did return, and at once began her insane and disorderly conduct.

Her complaint is purely malicious, and by her own avowal was made to affect the public against me.

Respectfully, VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

NO. 48 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

A LOCOMOTIVE WITHOUT STEAM.

Yesterday afternoon the express train on the Long Island Railroad, consisting of four passenger coaches, a smoking-car, and a baggage-car, drawn by the Locomotive "A. B. Stockwell," with Herbert Graves as engineer, left the depot at Hunter's Point for Greenport. Everything apparently went well until the train was about midway between the Deer Park and Brentwood Stations, when it came to a dead stop. Some of the passengers, upon going to the engine to ascertain the cause of the stoppage, found that it was without water or steam, and that the fireman was hard at work "drawing" the fire to prevent the burning of the boiler. The engineer, Graves, as soon as the engine stopped, had given the order to draw the fire, and then jumped off the engine, and, after looking at it a moment, ran into the woods, and disappeared. He has not been seen or heard from since. The train arrived in Greenport three hours late.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are fewer business changes in Boston than usual, this month.

The Coroner of Pittsburg, Penn., is kept busy. He held twenty-one inquests last month.

Boston South Enders now hold euchre parties on the door-steps, in the cool of the evening.

The Maine State Fair will be held this year in Bangor. Pool selling in the grounds will be forbidden.

A boy in Galena, Ill., was fined $25 for beating his mother, but we are not told who paid the fine.

Portland, Me., fears it has a willful "fire-bug" operating within its limits, thus far, fortunately, without serious losses.

There have been 8,569 deaths in Philadelphia, Penn., during the past six months, a decrease of 2,443 as compared with the first half of 1872.

Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, is reported to be again suffering severely from the effects of the paralytic shock he received during his first term in Congress.

Hon. J. R. Tucker has been elected Professor of Law in Washington and Lee University, Virginia, in place of Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, resigned.

The Boston *Advertiser* has high official authority for stating that the Federal Administration is entirely neutral in the contest for the Governorship of Massachusetts.

The American Institute of Instruction will hold its forty-fourth annual meeting in Concord, N. H., next week, beginning on Tuesday, 8th, and continuing three days.

President Narah K. Davis, of Bethel College, Kentucky, was, on the 30th ult., elected to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, in the University of Virginia.

A nephew of Greenough, the sculptor, has been arrested in Concord, N. H., for setting fire to a building. He is subject to fits of insanity, has confessed the crime, and says he did it to amuse the boys.

They are talking about Senator Hamlin's successor down in Maine. He is a candidate for reelection, and among his competitors are Gov. Perham, Isaiah H. Drummond, Israel Washburn, Jr., and Eugene Hale.

A Minnesota paper reports that grasshoppers, which first appeared at a place called Walnut Grove, now extend from the State line to Sleepy Eye Station, a distance of 100 miles. Some farms are swept clean by them, while others are left comparatively unharmed.

Mr. R. T. Daniel, chairman of the Virginia Conservative State Committee, has sent out a circular detailing the plan of organization for city and county committees. The campaign in that State bids fair to be actively conducted on both sides.

An intoxicated Frenchman, a stranger, was taken to the station house in Wilmington, Del., Monday, and an interpreter, after awhile, ascertained that the man's father was a resident of that city. He was sent for and the father and the son then met for the first time in thirty years.

A wealthy and infatuated old lady in Savannah, Ga., who had paid to a fortune-teller or a fortune-hunter about $1,600 in various sums, determined last week to consult the police. This consultation proved more profitable to her than the others had been, as a portion of her money was recovered.

As two drunken butchers were together in their shop in Dubuque, Iowa, one of them bantered the other to chop his head off, at the same time laying it on the block. The other gleefully seized the cleaver and made a pass at him, intending to see "how near he could come without hitting." Unhappily, his unsteadiness of hand prevented a very satisfactory result of the experiment, as he cut off one of his ears.

New-Hampshire has produced another extraordinary man. He has expressed the opinion that the drouth has been a good thing. He says: "I think it prevented a vast amount of sickness. Had it been warm and wet, I think typhus, in some form, would have been about as prevalent among men as was the horse disease among the horses last Fall." A man who does not grumble at the weather, and even finds matter to praise in it, deserves to be remembered, and the local papers ought to give his name.

Judgment was rendered in a San Francisco court the other day upon a promissory note in favor of the plaintiff for $200 principal and $1,680 interest, it being at the rate of five per cent. per month from June, 1859. The defendant had been out of the State, and so the Statute of Limitations did not operate in his favor. He did not resist the suit. The plaintiff after the decision offered to take the principal with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

THE YEOVIL COLONY.

The emigration of farmers and farm laborers from England still continues, and one remarkable feature of the exodus is that the greater portion of this class of immigrants coming to this country are much above the ordinary standard, as, in more senses than one, they are capitalists. The first idea of forming an English-farming settlement in the Far West was that of Rev. George Rogers, of Yeovil, Somerset, who came out to this country some twelve months since for the purpose of making arrangements with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the purpose of purchasing a large tract of territory on the margin of that company's line in Minnesota. Mr. Rogers was met by the directors of the railroad in the most handsome manner, and several large lots of good land were granted to him at a mere nominal sum. On his return to England he made arrangements for the emigration from the neighborhood of Yeovil and other places in the south of England of a large number of middle-class farmers and farm laborers. As recorded in THE TIMES, two parties of these colonists have already arrived, and last evening the National Company's steamer France arrived off Castle Garden with another detachment of colonists. These immigrants were selected by Wm. Cully, the agent for the North Pacific Railroad Company in the south of England, and were sent out under the auspices of Mr. Shepherd, the general agent of the company, but of course acting in conjunction with Rev. W. Rogers, who is now the pastor of Yeovil Colony, in the Red River Valley. The majority of them are people of means, many of them having occupied and cultivated farms of considerable extent in the south and south-west of England. They will be landed at Castle Garden to-morrow morning, and will be immediately taken charge of by the agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in this City, and forwarded on to their destination. Among the passengers in the second cabin with the party was Mrs. Rogers, the wife of Rev. W. Rogers, the founder of the colony. Another detachment may be expected at this port in a few weeks.

DEPARTURE OF MINISTER JEWELL.

Marshall Jewell, United States Minister to Russia, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, sailed for Europe yesterday, in the steam-ship Java. The revenue cutter Grant, with Mr. Jewell, his family, and a party of nearly 100 friends, including many ladies, left the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, at 9 o'clock. Among those on board were Baron D'Offenburg, the Russian Minister to this country; Rev. Mr. Bjerring, Gen. Sharpe, Mrs. Chester A. Arthur, Pliny Jewell and L. B. Jewell, of Hartford, brothers of the Minister. It was intended to take Mr. Jewell and family down the bay in the revenue cutter, and transfer them to the Java, but the ship's officers would not agree to this. Mr. Jewell was therefore obliged to go immediately on board the Java, which sailed at about 10:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon.

THE SUPPLY OF CROTON.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, states that the present season of drouth, commencing in May, has been the most severe ever known in the Croton Valley at this season of the year. The rain gauge kept by the department near the centre of the Croton Basin showed an average amount of rainfall for the month of June, from 1866 to 1872, of 4 24-100 inches, the highest being in 1871, 5 73-100 inches, and the lowest in 1870, 2 6-100 inches. This year the rainfall in June was but 71-100 of an inch. During May and June last, the rainfall was two inches less than the average for those months during the last seven years. The natural flow of the Croton River is now as low as at any time during the drouth of 1870, and the department is compelled to draw a part of the daily supply from the storage reservoirs. Fortunately, the completion of the reservoir at Boyd's Corners has increased the reserve supply at least 175 per cent., from which the department is now drawing, and which has a capacity of thirty days' supply.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

A meeting of the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad was held yesterday at the offices of the Union Trust Company. Commodore Vanderbilt was elected President, in place of Horace F. Clark, deceased, and Wm. H. Vanderbilt a director, in place of Wm. D. Bishop, whose resignation was received and accepted. The result of this meeting practically consolidates the New-York Central and Lake Shore interests, and enables the Vanderbilt party to control a great route from Chicago to the Atlantic sea-board. Under the influence of the election Lake Shore stock rallied sharply in price, and sold within a fraction of 97. The entire market sympathised with the advance, and the Pacific Mail bear clique were obliged to put forth their most strenuous efforts to save themselves from serious loss. It is claimed by friends of the Lake Shore Road that the stock, under the new management, is worth as much as New-York Central, and that it will approximate the latter in price.

TORNADO IN KANSAS.

HOUSES BLOWN DOWN—THREE CHILDREN AND A WOMAN KILLED—CROPS RUINED.

PARSONS, Kansas, July 2.—The Parsons *Sun* extra contains the following particulars of another fearful tornado in Neosho County: It struck Galesburg, a station on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, eleven miles from here, about 9:30 P. M., yesterday. The storm was a fearful one. The heavens were one sheet of flame, accompanied by a terrible burst of wind and rain. The tornado came from the south-west, and first struck the stone house of Mr. Giddings, half a mile south of Galesburg, blowing it down and burying Mrs. Giddings and three children in the ruins. The children were aged respectively fourteen, twelve, and ten years, and were instantly killed. Mrs. Giddings was seriously injured. The gale next struck Mr. Roder's house, which was blown down. He was seriously and his wife fatally injured. Two other houses were blown from their foundations. The tornado moved in a narrow belt and swept everything in its track—houses, fences, and crops—clean as a mower's scythe. At Parsons three houses were struck by lightning, but no serious damage was done. The rain came down all night in torrents, and much damage was done to the wheat and corn crops.

THUNDER STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—A driver of a beer wagon, name unknown, was struck by lightning in the southern suburbs of the city during a storm this morning, and instantly killed. His abdomen was torn open, his face and hands blackened, and black spots appeared all over his body. The storm of this morning did much damage to roofs, chimneys, fences, trees, gardens, &c., in the city and suburbs. Much anxiety is felt as to the effect of the recent heavy rains on the wheat crop, it being generally understood that it will sustain a good deal of injury, especially in the sections west of here.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—A very heavy storm passed over parts of Preble County, Ohio, this morning about 8 o'clock, greatly damaging the wheat crop. At Camden, in that county, it assumed the proportions of a tornado, and houses, stables, trees, &c., were demolished. The Methodist parsonage is a total wreck. Other buildings were unroofed and sustained other injuries. No one was seriously hurt.

STORM IN INDIANA—TWO PERSONS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2.—A severe rain-storm, with thunder and lightning, prevailed here last night, causing much damage. The residence of Geo. W. McLean was struck by lightning and badly damaged. A daughter of Mr. McLean, and another young lady, sleeping together, were seriously injured by lightning—the latter, it is feared, fatally. The wheat and corn were considerably damaged.

THE HARLEM REGATTA.

The first annual regatta of the Harlem Rowing Association took place yesterday, and resulted in a perfect success. The first race was for the Grand Challenge Plate for four oars. The contestants were:

New-York Athletic Club	R. W. Rathbone	No. 1
	Chas. H. Cone	No. 2
	George J. Brown	No. 3
	P. A. Curtis	No. 4
Nassau Club	Frank G. Brown	No. 1
	John Walker	No. 2
	A. W. Montgomery	No. 3
	Oliver T. Johnson	No. 4
Harlem Rowing Club	W. S. Devoe	No. 1
	A. G. Scranton	No. 2
	T. R. Keator	No. 3
	J. C. Halstead	No. 4

On the word being given the Nassaus were the first to get away, and maintained the lead to the end, the Athletics being second and the Harlems third.

SECOND RACE.—For the diamond challenge sculls—First trial heat.

Frank Ellison.......New-York Rowing Club
David Roach.......Nautilus Club
Wm. R. McCredy.......New-York Athletic Club

On the word being given to get away, Roach took the lead, which he maintained to the end, Ellison being second, and McCredy third.

THIRD RACE.—For the same prize—Second trial heat.

Chas. Myers.......Nassau Club
Wm. B. Curtis.......New-York Athletic Club
Eben Losee.......Atalanta Club

Curtis was the first to show in front on the lowering of the flag, and maintained the lead to the end, Myers being second, and Losee third.

FOURTH RACE.—For the same prize—Third trial heat:

J. R. Keator.......Harlem Rowing Club.
Geo. M. Young.......Atalanta Club.

In this heat Keator took the lead at the start and maintained it with ease until the finish.

FOR THE LADIES' CHALLENGE CUP FOR PAIR OARS.

New-York Athletic Club	R. W. Rathborne	No. 1
	P. A. Curtis	No. 2
Nassau Club	Frank G. Brown	No. 1
	Oliver T. Johnson	No. 2
Harlem Rowing Club	R. B. Pinckney	No. 1
	J. W. Arthur	No. 2

In this race the Nassau Club took the lead at the start and kept it until the end, the Harlem Club coming in second, and the Athletics third.

SIXTH RACE.—For the Diamond Challenge Sculls. The contestants in this race were David Roach, Wm. B. Curtis, and J. R. Keator. On the signal being given the contestants got away on about equal terms, but shortly after the start Curtis drew ahead and won the race by over two lengths.

CHOLERA.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—Four men belonging to the force at work on the Mississippi Central Railroad extension in Kentucky, six miles below Cairo, died last night from cholera, and several others are reported dangerously ill with the same disease. It is thought these cases were brought on by drinking impure water. There have been no cases of cholera in this city.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—Several of the most prominent physicians in this city deny that there is any cholera here, or that there has been a single case so far this Summer. They say the cases reported were malignant cholera morbus.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 2.—Ten deaths from cholera have been reported to the Board of Health to-day. The Chamber of Commerce will hold no session after to-morrow until Monday.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2.—There were six deaths from cholera in this city to-day, and seven deaths from other diseases. No new cases of cholera have been reported, and the weather is favorable for a decrease of the disease.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 2.—There was one fatal case of cholera reported here to-day. This is the first case.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 2.—There were six interments from cholera to-day.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

An indignation meeting, under the auspices of the Women's Suffrage Association, to protest against the result of the recent trial of Susan B. Anthony, at Canandaigua, was held last evening at DeGarmo's Hall, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The room was decorated with three American flags, union down, and draped in black. Mrs. Dr. C. Lozier occupied the chair, and addresses were made by Mrs. L. D. Blake, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Marie Rachel, and Mrs. J. K. H. Wilcox. Resolutions were adopted sympathizing with Miss Anthony, and condemning the action of Judge Hunt in directing the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty, instead of giving the right of trial by jury.

NORMAL COLLEGE REUNION.

The second annual reunion of the associate Alumnæ of the Normal College took place yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the college, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. Miss E. Ida Conant presided. James N. Farr, Chairman of the Committee on Normal College from the Board of Education, and several other visitors, ladies and gentlemen, occupied seats on the platform. Rev. Dr. Anderson opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the order of exercises was observed, and concluded with the solo and chorus "Auld Lang Syne," most heartily sung, when the proceedings terminated.

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN WILSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, member of Congress elect from Oregon, whose death, attributed to paralysis, is reported from Marietta to-day, has been sick in Georgetown, D. C., nearly ever since the adjournment of Congress, suffering from what was believed to be cancer of the stomach. His health having apparently been much improved last week, he accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Alumni of Marietta College, of which he was a graduate, and had scarcely arrived there when his promising career was suddenly terminated. He had many friends in this city.

WALWORTH FOUND GUILTY.

JUDGE DAVIS' CHARGE.

Continued from Second Page.

firing but three shots; and in his statement to the officer at the Station-house, in which he described he occurrence as having fired three shots.

Mr. O'Conor—I think the statement to the young man Barrett must be regarded as a mistake on the part of Mr. Barrett. Mr. Barrett says that under his dictation he wrote a telegram, and that telegram was: "I have shot father; take care of mother." We produced the original telegram written at the moment by this Mr. Barrett, identified by him as his own handwriting, and it says: "I shot father three times." I assume that the fair and just view is not that Mr. Barrett has wilfully misstated anything, but that the statement made to him and the statement in the telegram were the same.

The Court—All there is of that is this: The point is that if he was killed by the shot, of which he does not recollect, out of the four, that it is then no crime, because he was unconscious of having fired that shot, or that that shot may have been accidental. It is for you to say, gentlemen, whether all that this amounts to is that the prisoner firing his revolver as rapidly, according to the testimony, as it could be cocked and fired, whether he meant to say anything more than his recollection of the number of times. There is no doubt about four shots being fired; there is no doubt but what four shots were fired into the body of the deceased; there is no doubt that the prisoner fired all four of them, and if in the excitement of the moment he did not keep correct account of the number of shots fired it does not make any difference as to the consequence to himself. If either one of those four shots was fired under the circumstances stated here, and you find the other facts that justify a verdict of murder, it will be your duty to convict him notwithstanding he did not recollect after he got through that it was four instead of three.

Mr. O'Conor—Your Honor refuses to give the charge which I ask you to give.

The Court—Yes, Sir; I do.

Mr. O'Conor—I will take an exception.

The Court also refused to give the next charge indicated by Mr. O'Conor on his list, to which counsel for defendant excepted.

Mr. O'Conor called the attention of the Court to the last sentence in the letter to Clarence Walworth as to the meaning and grammatical construction of the clause "I will be heartily sorry if I shall have caused you any trouble or expense."

The Court said he would leave its construction to the jury.

The Court—Gentlemen, I have only one word to add, and that is this: If you agree upon a verdict of murder in the first degree in this case, you will put your verdict in that form specifying the degree. If you agree upon a verdict of murder in the second degree, you will specify the degree. If you agree upon a verdict acquitting the prisoner on the ground of self-defense you will render a general verdict of not guilty. If you agree upon a verdict of not guilty upon the ground of insanity, you will specify that in your verdict as the ground.

Mr. O'Conor—Does your Honor mean to say that the jury are bound to include in their verdict that they find it upon the ground of insanity?

The Court—I request them to. I do not charge that they are bound to do it.

The charge of the Judge, long as it was, was nevertheless listened to with great attention. It occupied over three hours in delivery, Judge Davis beginning at 1:20 and not finishing until 4:30.

THE VERDICT.

At 4:30 o'clock the jury retired, and soon after the crowds that thronged the court-room during the trial departed, leaving the building in possession of the officers of the court and some members of the Press, who remained at the reporters' tables, busily engaged writing out their notes. The prisoner, with Mrs. Walworth and some friends, remained in the Supreme Court chamber, adjoining the court-room. About 7 o'clock the court, halls, and vestibule of the building began to fill with groups of people anxious to hear the result of the jury's deliberations. Every sound that fell upon the ear, every stir made in the corridors, every footstep that disturbed the silence which reigned in the court was suppressed to herald the dread announcement of the jury. None spoke above a whisper, and the subject of conversation on every side was upon the impending fate of Frank H. Walworth. The plea of insanity did not appear to find much favor among those who had been present during the trial, and who heard the evidence of the medical experts examined on this subject. The general opinion appeared to be that young Walworth was fully responsible for his acts. All this time the prisoner was in close custody of Deputy Sheriff Shields, and now and then the door opened to admit friends to see him. The scene in that room was one which no stranger could desire to witness during those painful moments of suspense in which a mother and her son were associated. Few can imagine what painful memories of the past and gloomy anticipations of the future came thronging round them in that solemn moment.

By 8 o'clock the benches round the court-room were all nearly filled, and in the halls were congregated groups of stragglers, old and young, discussing the probabilities of the verdict. A few minutes later a rush was made to the court, and it was then whispered that the jury had agreed. For a moment all was silence, but as the jury did not appear, the excitement subsided into the ordinary buzz of conversation.

At 8:20 the crier shouted out, "Hats off," while Judge Davis entered and took his seat on the bench. All eyes were turned upon the prisoner, who entered, accompanied by counsel, his mother, and some friends. The jury having answered to their names, the Clerk of the court asked the foreman if they had agreed on a verdict. The foreman answered in the affirmative, upon which Judge Davis desired the prisoner to stand up and look at the jury, which he did without the slightest emotion. The foreman then stated that they had found Frank H. Walworth "Guilty of murder in the second degree." Upon this announcement a smile passed over the prisoner's countenance, and Mrs. Walworth felt evidently much relieved. Mr. O'Conor then had some conversation with the Judge in an inaudible tone, and after consultation with Mrs. Walworth he again addressed himself to the Judge with reference to deferring the sentence. After some deliberation Judge Davis announced that sentence would be passed on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The jury were then discharged and the court adjourned, young Walworth shaking hands with his friends before being escorted to the Tombs.

STREET-CLEANING APPROPRIATIONS.

Several days ago the Board of Police made a requisition on the Controller for $125,000, to be expended for street-cleaning purposes. Yesterday Controller Green sent a communication to the board refusing to honor the requisition, and informing them that in future they would not be permitted to draw more than $55,000 per month, under a law passed at the last Legislature restricting any department from drawing more than one-twelfth of the annual appropriation during one month. After the communication from the Controller had been read, the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the communication of the Controller, in effect, informs this board that hereafter only $55,000 per month will be permitted to be drawn for street-cleaning purposes; that that amount, especially at this season of the year, is entirely inadequate, and that the Committee on Street-cleaning be instructed to inform the Controller that unless this department can be furnished with adequate means to clean the streets they will necessarily be left in a state dangerous to public health.

Resolved, That the Committee on Street Cleaning be instructed to inform his Honor the Mayor of the effect of the circular of the Controller, and acquaint him with the danger to the public health which will arise from insufficient cleaning of the streets.

Acting under these instructions, the Committee on Street Cleaning proceeded down town, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of interviewing the Mayor and Controller Green.

A DISHONEST BOOK-KEEPER ARRESTED.

On the arrival of the Sound steamer Bristol at her wharf, yesterday morning, she was boarded by Detectives Walling and Golden, of the Central Office, who arrested Robert B. Ryder, a passenger on board. Ryder was employed as book-keeper in the office of the Union Belt Company, at Fall River, Mass., and left mysteriously on Tuesday evening, after having robbed his employers. When searched a steerage passage ticket for Liverpool and $104 in greenbacks were found in his possession. City Marshal Wright, of Fall River, who had telegraphed to Police Head-quarters to have Ryder arrested, was yesterday notified that he was in custody, and the prisoner will be held to await the arrival of the Marshal.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

For some months past constant complaints have been received at the Central Office and the Fifteenth Precinct Station against the notorious "skin" faro-bank at No. 702 Broadway, kept by Walker J. Jewell, alias Joe Jewell. Strangers in the City, stopping at the Grand Central and New-York Hotels, were, night after night, picked up by the Broadway "steerers" and decoyed into Jewell's den, to be plucked and plundered by the thieves who dealt the cards. Capt. Byrnes a week ago gave orders to his detectives to enter the place and arrest all who might be found in it, but so careful a watch was kept by Jewell and his subordinates that the officers found no opportunity of entering the place until last night. Detectives Henderson, Carr, and Slavin, with Capt. Byrne, made the descent. Jewell was not in the place, but the police succeeded in seizing the faro-table, the lay-out, and cue-box, worth about $350. John Allen, of No. 79 West Tenth-street; James H. Phelps, of No. 44 East Twentieth-street; Jacob Brown, of No. 13 West Houston-street; George Schultz, of No. 53 Bowery, and Frederick Rechter, of No. 24 West Fourth-street, who described themselves as speculators, but who are known to the police as "steerers" for Jewell's and other games of the same "skin" character, were in the gambling saloon at the time of the descent, and were locked up in the Mercer-street Station. They will be arraigned at Jefferson Market Court this morning.

THE ITALIAN CHILDREN.

ACTION OF THE DONNARUMMA SOCIETY LAST EVENING.

A special meeting of the Associazione Donnarumma was held last evening, at No. 73 Third-avenue, to consider the best means to be taken to stop the present traffic in Italian children. Filipo Donnarumma, the President, occupied the chair; G. Cucinotta, Secretary. When the meeting was called to order, the President announced that it would be necessary to appoint a committee to wait upon the Federal, State, and Municipal authorities, in reference to the question at issue, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the picnic of the association on Monday last. The resolutions, which were printed in THE TIMES, were then read. Signor Obbiati objected to the resolutions passed at the picnic, on the ground that they attack the Consul, who could not be held responsible for the traffic. He protested that the association should not take the initiative in a step that so clearly belonged to a higher power.

Signor Donnarumma stated that the association had no intention to attack the Consul, but that as the Consul General had publicly declared himself powerless and without authority in the matter, the association had determined to take the initiative and do all in their power to suppress the traffic. Here a lively debate sprung up relative to the association confirming the resolutions adopted at the picnic. Several modifications were proposed, but voted down, when finally, on motion, the resolutions were read and passed upon separately. Great excitement prevailed, and after a lengthy debate the resolutions were modified as regards the Consul, and then adopted.

The following resolutions were offered by G. E. Macoggi, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions passed at this meeting be forwarded to each of the Italian societies of the United States, to the Italian newspaper *La Voce del Popolo* of San Francisco, and to the principal newspapers of Italy.

Resolved, That to the committee, composed of five members of the Associazione Donnarumma, be added three or more names of persons not members, and that they be instructed to confer with the Presidents of the other Italian societies of New-York, with the view to call a mass-meeting of the Italian residents for the purpose of suppressing the traffic in Italian children.

The following members of the association were appointed: N. Corradi, A. P. Parodi, G. Lanza, G. Cucinotta, and F. Donnarumma. After a vote of thanks to the New-York Press for the aid that they had given to the movement, the meeting adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued to rise since Tuesday night throughout the Southern and Atlantic States. The low barometer that was central in Missouri is now apparently north of Lake Ontario. Southerly winds, which are now quite light, have continued in the Southern States, and now extend over the Middle States. South-westerly winds have prevailed on the lower lakes, and easterly winds on the upper lakes. The temperature has very generally risen, and in the Middle Atlantic States the day has been the warmest of the season. Clear and partly cloudy weather now prevails in the Southern States, and cloudy weather is reported from New-England and the upper lake region. Local rains have prevailed over the Ohio Valley, West Virginia, Lakes Michigan, Ontario, Huron, and Erie. From the Pacific coast rising barometer and pleasant weather are reported.

PROBABILITIES.

On Thursday, for the Southern States, diminishing south-westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with higher temperatures. For the Middle States and Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and warmer weather, with southerly winds. For the lower lake region and New-England, cooler weather with increasing cloudiness and local rains. For the upper lakes and the North-west, south-east and South-west winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather. Midnight telegraphic reports are generally missing from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

CITY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 74°; 6 A. M., 73°; 9 A. M., 79°; 12 M., 88°; 4 P. M., 92½°; 6 P. M., 90°; 9 P. M., 83°; 12 P. M., 79½°. Average temperature yesterday, 82⅜°.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

Lewis Snyder, a laborer, residing at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, was prostrated by the heat yesterday, while working at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street. He was taken home, and died soon after. Coroner Young was notified.

J. H. Elliott, of No. 2 Irving-place, was overcome by the heat in front of the Astor House yesterday, and taken to the Park Hospital.

John Whalen, twenty-three years old, residing in Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat in West-street yesterday. He was taken to the Fifth Precinct, and recovered.

Mary Lepert, twenty-five years old, of No. 515 East Fifteenth-street, was prostrated by the heat while at work in the vault of No. 187 Spring-street. She was taken home.

HEAVY FAILURE IN MONTREAL—THE NEW DOMINION CABINET.

MONTREAL, July 2.—Sir Hugh Allan and Hon. Mr. Abbot have arrived here from England.

The committee appointed to inquire into Pacific Railroad matters met to-day. Sir John A. MacDonald, Hon. Mr. Campbell, and other members of the Cabinet were absent. The result of the meeting is not yet known.

Messrs. Ritchie, Gregg, Gillespie & Co. have suspended payment. Their liabilities are over $500,000, due principally to banks.

OTTAWA, July 2.—The following arrangement of places in the Cabinet has been effected:

Hon. Alexander Campbell, Minister of the Interior; Hon. John O'Connor, Postmaster General; Hon. T. N. Gibbs, Minister of Inland Revenue; Hon. Hugh MacDonald, Minister of Militia.

VISITING COMPANY OF COLORED MEN.

BOSTON, Mass., July 2.—Company C, (colored,) of the First Regiment, National Guards of South Carolina, arrived in Boston to-day, and are to be the guests of the Shaw Guards for several days. This afternoon the visiting company was taken under escort by the Shaw Guards, and after marching through several streets, drew up in line in front of the City Hall, where they were received by Mayor Pierce with an address of welcome.

PERSONAL.

Sir Bryan Edwards, of England, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col. Senter, of Missouri, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Astor House.

Gen. L. B. Faulkner and S. S. Haskins, of New-York, are at the Union-square Hotel.

Gen. A. Doubleday, of the United States Army, is at the Coleman House.

Ex-Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, and Hon. L. A. Bigelow, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Charles Daniells, of Buffalo; Col. D. Bidwell, of New-Orleans; Hon. P. A. Collins, of Boston, and Congressman at Large A. White, of Alabama, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of New-Haven, and Col. C. F. Bailey, of Chicago, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gov. E. J. Davis, of Texas; Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, of Chicago, and Hon. F. L. Britton, of Texas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Benet, of the United States Army, and Edwin Smith, of the United States Coast Survey, are at the Grand Hotel.

Judge Warren, of Boston, and Gen. L. H. Warren, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Rev. J. H. Coit, of Concord, N. H., is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. C. P. Patterson, of Washington, is at the Everett House.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A hack-driver named Kinsley, residing at College Point, Long Island, was killed last evening on the Flushing and North-side Railway, between Flushing and College Point. The engineer of the 5 P. M. train observed something like a coat lying on the track ahead, and instantly whistled down brakes, but the cars passed over the object before the train could be stopped. At 5:30 the mangled body of Kinsley was found between the tracks near Flushing and College Point. Five trains had passed over him. An inquest was held by Coroner Rayner, and after hearing the evidence a verdict of accidental death was returned, the railway company being exonerated from all blame.

CHOLERA can be prevented by using BROMO-CHLORALUM freely about your premises. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

PRINCESS PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE has opened a dress-making establishment in Benel-street, London, but it is feared that she cannot succeed without the aid of the "Domestic" Paper Patterns of the "Domestic Sewing Machine Company," of Union-square, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

All kinds of fish and soups and meats, by the use of a dessert-spoonful of the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, are made to taste better, and to prove more wholesome. To be had of all good grocers.—*Advertisement.*

LYON'S INSECT POWDER is instant death to roaches, bugs, ants, plant lice—harmless as flour to human beings.—*Advertisement.*

All Persons would like to have luxuriant, beautiful hair. BURNETT'S COCOAINE has won laurels.—*Advertisement.*

LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS are compact, pure, of delicate flavor, elegantly put up, and suited to refined taste.—*Advertisement.*

Helmbold's Buchu.—The only reliable medicine for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. A perfect diuretic, the long-continued use of which by the people of this country for the last twelve years has fully established its reputation as the best remedy for these diseases known.

It is one of the few medicines that have stood the test of time. It has true and genuine merit. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has Helmbold's private proprietary stamp.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

R. R. R.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

For sale by all druggists.

Summer Hats.

A GENTLE REMINDER.

Our stock is yet full and complete, comprising every leading style, and all novelties.

WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

Chittenango Mineral Waters

Cure all diseases of Skin, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys. Put up in quarts and pints. Sold by leading druggists. Depot No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY.

Dr. Walshman's Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy.—A sure and speedy remedy for the above complaints. Families leaving the City should secure a bottle before their departure. Never fails. Be in time. For sale at No. 203 Greenwich-st.

REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

500 Pianos and Organs of First-Class Makers will be sold at lower prices for cash or installments, or for rent in City or country, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever offered before in New-York.

Bathing Shoes, 50c.

Ladies' Linen Slippers, $1 50.

CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 5th-av.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.

WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

For the Country—Boots and Shoes, Bathing Shoes and India Rubbers, all styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

MARRIED.

CARTER—LAWRENCE.—At St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island, Wednesday, July 2, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, S. T. D., Rector, Rev. FREDERICK BREWERTON CARTER to FANNY, youngest daughter of Hon. John W. Lawrence.

FOWLER—LAFOREST.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, July 1, by Rev. Alfred Yeomans, assisted by Rev. Dr. Burchard, WILLIAM FOWLER, of London, England, and MINNIE E., youngest daughter of Edward A. Laforest, Esq.

☞ London papers please copy.

DIED.

BURTON.—On Wednesday, July 2, SARAH A. BURTON, in the 47th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERRIEN.—Suddenly, at Fordham, N. Y., on 30th June, 1873, WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, of New-York, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Richard P. Berrien, corner Avenue A and 1st-st., in Fordham, on Thursday, 3d Jury, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at depot to meet 1 o'clock Harlem Railroad train. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

FIELD.—At Rye, July 1, 1873, EDWIN CROMWELL, twin son of James M. and Emma N. Field, aged 10 months.

Funeral on Thursday, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, from his father's residence.

FROTHINGHAM.—At Williamstown, Mass., on Monday, June 30, JAMIE, son of Wilhelmine E. and James H. Frothingham, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 17 days.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon from No. 258 Union-st., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock.

HEDGE.—In San Francisco, Cal., Friday, June 20, at the residence of his uncle, John Taylor, CLARENCE M. HEDGE, eldest son of Louisa W. and the late Clarence Hedge, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 30th year of his age.

MARRINER.—On Tuesday, July 1, J. C. MARRINER, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 28 West 39th-st., on Thursday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SHOARDS.—On Wednesday, July 2, SARAH A. SHOARDS, youngest daughter of Clayton P. and Elizabeth S. Shoards, aged 17 years and 8 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SIDELL.—On Tuesday, July 1, after a lingering illness, Brevet Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. SIDELL, United States Army, son of the late John Sidell, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. Grosvenor, No. 250 5th-av., on Thursday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

VAN BOKKELEN.—Suddenly, at Virginia City, Nevada, Gen. J. L. VAN BOKKELEN, son of the late Adrian H. Van Bokkelen, of this City, in the 50th year of his age.

WALTON.—On Monday morning, June 30, at her residence, No. 117 East 65th-st., SARAH, widow of the late Rear Admiral Jacob Walton, of H. M. Royal Navy, and daughter of the late Major Gen. Gabriel Johnston, of the Hon. E. I. C. service, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Thursday, at 12 M., without further invitation.

YOUNG.—On Wednesday, July 2, MARY E. ARENTS, wife of Albert Young.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, Mrs. J. Arents, No. 45 West 46th-st., on Thursday afternoon, July 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ZBOROWSKI.—In Paris, France, June 30, YSABELLE, wife of Martin Zborowski.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.

We keep on hand the largest stock of PRINTING TYPES in America, which we sell in lots to suit purchasers at low prices for cash.

We also deal in all kinds of NEW PRINTING MATERIALS. GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

N. B.—This paper is printed on GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO.'s Minion No. 13, Nonpareil No. 13, and Agate No. 13, with their PATENT FIGURES and FRACTIONS to the AGATE ONLY, now first used.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

General Order.—The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati will meet at the New-York Society Library, No. 67 University-place, on FRIDAY, July 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., to celebrate the ninety-seventh anniversary of our national independence.

Members of other State societies who may be in the City are invited to be present and unite with us in commemorating that great event. The Standing Committee will meet at the same place at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, HAMILTON FISH, President.

MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

A SUPERB TONIC AND INVIGORATOR.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA a perfect cure for general debility and weakness of all kinds. Also nervousness, night sweats, and wasting. Stimulates the appetite, restores the strength, and produces most refreshing sleep. TRY IT! $1 and $2 per bottle. J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John-st., N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, July 5, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9:30 and 11 A. M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

TAPE WORM

Removed in a few hours with head complete. No fee asked until the head passes. Medicine perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic Depot, No. 5 3d-av. DR. EASTWOOD.

PINARD'S RESTAURANT, NO. 20 EAST 15th-st.—J. B. PINARD begs leave to inform his patrons that he has opened a restaurant at No. 20 East 15th-st.

TO EDITORS.—AN ASSISTANT WANTED FOR A daily morning newspaper in an interior city. Address, stating experience and terms "immediate," JOURNAL, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, July 2, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, James M. Miller sold a five-story brick tenement-house, 60 feet deep, with lot 25 by 100, situate on West Fifty-ninth-street, 275 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, for $12,400, the purchaser being F. J. Quinlan. No other sales were made, the two remaining auctions announced in charge of the same auctioneer being adjourned as follows: Sale of house and four lots of land on East Eighteenth-street, east of Broadway, adjourned to the 9th inst., and sale of house and lot on West Thirty-ninth-street, east of Sixth-avenue, adjourned to the 10th inst. Concerning the sale held at Orange, N. J., yesterday, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., the particulars will be given to-morrow.

On Monday, on the premises, at an assignee's sale in bankruptcy, D. M. Seaman sold the property located on the north-east corner of Rivington and Forsyth streets, embracing a lot 26.3 by 100, with a five-story brown-stone front tenement-house covering the same thereon, for $58,050, the purchaser being John Schnuegg. The sale was made subject to dower right, if any existed, and taking all things into consideration, the number of adjournments had, &c., the result of the auction was fair, although the building rents at the rate of $7,200 per annum. James M. Miller, under a court order, also sold in Brooklyn on Monday, a small house and lot on Wilson-street, Williamsburg, for $150, to Wm. H. Jackson, plaintiff in a legal action.

The suburban sale held on Monday at William's Bridge, Westchester County, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at which, under the direction of trustees, property owned by the estate of John J. Palmer, deceased, was offered, was, notwithstanding the storm of the day, a great success, thirty-four plots of land, containing the same number of acres, being sold for $37,405, in the aggregate, an average of $1,100 per acre. Full details are appended. A further sale of this property will be made on the 17th inst. At Pearsalls, Queens County, Long Island, on the line of the South-Side Railroad, O. H. Pierson & Co. sold at a continuation sale on Monday, by order of the South-side Improvement Company, thirty-eight plots of land, together with a house in the village, for $8,288, as see detailed report below. The sale announced to be held at North New-York on the same day, by Oliver Bryan, after one lot on the corner of Willow-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street had been sold for $2,000, was indefinitely postponed by reason of the storm. The owner of the lots subsequently paid the purchaser $100 bonus for his bargain rather than have the block broken by the sale of this one piece. Regarding the sale of lots on Duncan-avenue, Jersey City, held by Lewis E. Wood, we have received no report as to result.

To-day, at the Exchange, E. H. Ludlow & Co., at a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John P. Crosby, Esq., referee, will offer at auction two lots, each 25.6 by 100, on East Eighty-sixth-street, south side, 332.2 feet west of Third-avenue, and A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Arlington, N. J., on the property, at 12 M., at a public auction sale, by order of the Rural Homestead Company, will dispose of 250 choice lots, situated on the new Montclair Railroad, six miles from Jersey City. The lots are all on high ground, and front respectively on the turnpike leading to Jersey City, Thatcher, and Columbia streets, Schuyler, Coppermine, Orient, and Moselle avenues. Special train from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets at 11 o'clock.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold at private contract four lots on West Eighty-seventh-street, north side, 325 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, with four lots in rear, fronting on Eighty-eighth-street, eight lots in all, for $48,000.

EXCHANGE SALE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, West 59th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., lot 25 x100	$12,400

SUBURBAN AUCTION, TUESDAY, JULY 1.

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

(John J. Palmer Estate.)

2 plots on the highway, corner of Grove-st., containing 3 18-100 acres; P. Bruner	$4,734
9 plots on Grove-st. and the Drive, containing 11 72-100 acres; P. Bruner	11,263
1 plot on the Drive, adjoining, containing 2¼ acres; J. Polhemus	1,856
1 plot on the Drive, adjoining, containing 2.07 acres; Mrs. Struck	1,837
5 plots on the Drive, opposite above, containing 5 89-100 acres; A. J. Polhemus	5,466
2 plots on Grove-st., 319 ft. from highway, containing 1 57-100 acres; C. Rushton	1,337
1 plot corner Grove-st. and highway, containing 2 12-100 acres; John Tully	3,286
2 plots on highway, adjoining, 1 83-100 acres; R. Hallows	2,900
3 plots on highway and the Drive, 2 6-10 acres; R. Hallows	2,813
2 lots on the Drive, adjoining, 50x200; E. McGoy	235
1 plot on the Drive, adjoining, 50x200; J. Owen	145
1 plot on the Drive, adjoining, 50x200; P. Jordan	135
1 plot on the Drive, adjoining, 50x200; M. Schille	135
3 plots on the Drive, adjoining, 50x200; S. Simms	345

PEARSALLS, LONG ISLAND.

By A. H. Pierson & Co.

Plot No. 4, block N, on Vincent-av., 25x132; R. W. King	$40
Plot No. 5, block N, on Vincent-av., 25x132; D. J. Gasherie	41
Plot No. 6, block N, on Vincent-av., 25x132; D. J. Gasherie	39
Plots Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 19, block N, on Vincent-av., 25x132; Wright Pearsall	*150
Plots Nos. 11 and 12, block N, on Vincent-av., 25x132; D. J. Gasherie	68
Plot No. 1, block N, on Plank-road, 50x150; Levi Crow	275
Plot No. 2, block N, on Plank-road, 50x150; Levi Crow	235
Plot No. 3, block N, on Plank-road, 33½x150; M. Savage	165
Plot No. 1, block H, on Plank-road, 50x150; Patrick Gilmore	305
Plot No. 2, block H, on Plank-road, 50x150; M. Savage	250
Plot No. 3, block H, on Plank-road, 50x150; M. Savage	240
Plot No. 1, block C, on Plank-road, 62x150; C. G. Stevens	360
Plots Nos. 7 and 8, block H, Vincent-av., 50x150; L. Pearsall	300
Plots Nos. 9 and 10, block H, Vincent-av., 50x150; R. H. Young	300
Plot No. 11, block H, Vincent-av., 50x150; John Gilmore	136
Plot No. 12, block H, Vincent-av., 50x150; D. J. Gasherie	128
Plot No. 13, block H, Vincent-av., 50x150; Chas. Fitzsimmons	120
Plot No. 20, block N, Vincent-av., 35x115; Mariah Riley	30
Plots Nos. 18 and 19, block N, Vincent-av., 25x122; R. H. Young	33
Plot No. 18, block H, Earle-av., 50x150; Wright Pearsall	170
Plot No. 5, block G, Plank-road, 50x150; R. H. Young	300
Plot No. 14, Block G, Earle-av., 33x150; Jno. Gilmore	87
Plot No. 13, block G, Earle-av., 50x150; Jno. Gilmore	100
Plot No. 4, block D, Earle-av., 50x130; R. H. Young	97
Plot No. 5, block D, Earle-av., 31x130; D. J. Gasherie	60
Plots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, block N, Vincent-av., 25x130; Jno. Gilmore	130
Plot No. 8, block G, Vincent-av., 50x150; D. J. Gasherie	120
House on Hempstead-av.; D. J. Gasherie	3,475
Lot adjoining, 50x150; D. J. Gasherie	500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 1.

Boulevard, n. w. corner of 141st-st., 99.11x100	37,500
Boulevard, n. e. corner 81st-st., 51.2 by about 95.1; 8th-st., n. s. 95.1 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x102.2	40,000
Broome-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. s. e. of Sullivan-st., 20x61	15,000
Christopher-st., Nos. 111, 113, n. s., 244 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 50.11x91	26,500
Christopher-st., s. s., 21 ft. w. of Gay-st. 48.9x 11.6 to n. w. s. of Gay-st., x thence s. w. 18, x x thence n. w. 23.5, x thence n. 55.3 to Christopher-st., x thence e. 21	10,100
Christopher-st., No. 87, n. s., 66.9. e. of Bleecker-st., 25x91.6	33,000
East Broadway, s. e. corner of Jefferson-st., 23.4x 65.6	26,000
Hudson-st., Nos. 216 and 218, n. e. corner of Watts-st., 38x21.4, with a very crooked gore on rear running n. e. from e. s. and n. e. corner of l.	15,000
Leroy-st., s. s., 145.8 ft. w. of Bedford-st., 20.6 x80	8,800
Riverside Drive, n. e. corner of 101st-st., 205.11 ft. to 102d-st., x103x201.10 ft. to 101st-st., x 142.11	137,500
Sheriff-st., s. e. s., 175 ft. n. e. of Delancey-st., 25x100	25,000
Vandewater-st., s. s., No. 40, 21.1x35.11	7,550
Watts-st., No. 44, n. s., 206.4 ft. e. of Hudson-st. 21.4x about 80	7,500
3d-st., s. s., 46.6 ft. e. of Avenue C, 23.3x87	22,500
8th-st., n. s., 146 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x112.10; 9th-st., 75 ft. s. of south side and 151 ft. w. of 2d-av., 31x19, rear lot	29,750
9th-st., n. s., (No. 325,) 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 14x 92.3	11,000
18th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x92	22,000
21st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100	29,750
21st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9	27,000
25th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.8	14,900
25th-st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	7,650
26th-st., s. s., 393.9 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x98.9	16,000
26th-st., n. s., No. 541, 479 ft. w. of 10th-av., 24x98.9	10,000
28th-st., s. s., about 365 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.5x98	23,000
30th-st., n. s., 142.11 ft. e. of 5th-av., 21.5x 81.2	40,000
32d-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.11x46.3 x18	14,000
35th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. 2d-av., 16.8x98.9	9,000
36th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	11,000
36th-st., n. s., 128 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.2 x98.9	gift.
32d-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.5, foreclosure	1,000
48th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20.2x101.6	6,500
48th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	20,000
50th-st., n. e. corner 1st-av., 19.8x80	937
52d-st., s. s., 474 ft w. of 5th-av., 22x100.5	45,000
52d-st., s. s., 474 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.5	45,000
53d-st., s. s., 272.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 27.6x100.4	95,000
56th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	60,000
89th-st., s. s., 261.1 ft. e. of 4th-av., 51.1x100.8	11,500
97th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.5	9,500
124th-st., n. s., 127 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	18,000
Madison-av., w. s., 50.4 n. of 56th-st., 25x75	55,500
4th-av., s. e. corner 42d-st., 25.1x65; 4th-av., e. s., 25.1 s. of 42d-st., 25.1x55.7; 4th-av., e. s., 50.2 s. of 42d-st., 25.1x about 56.4	65,000
8th-av., n. w. corner 66th-st., 75x100	100,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

15th-st., n. s., 194 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	$17,000

LEASES.

81st-st., No. 303 East, 5 years, per year	$1,000
4th-av., No. 166, 5 years, per year	3,800

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Payments but $10 Monthly

WORKING MEN'S OPPORTUNITY.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION,

AT ARLINGTON, N. J.,

ONLY SIX MILES FROM THE FERRY.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY AUCTIONEERS, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
WILL SELL ON REMARKABLY EASY TERMS,

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1873,

250 LOTS,

On a magnificent elevation, on the line of the new Montclair Railway.
SPECIAL TRAIN FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS. AT 11 A. M.
For Maps and Railroad passes apply to

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Terms within reach of all

ADJOURNED BECAUSE OF THE RAIN UNTIL MONDAY, JULY 7.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

100 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS,
At the west end of this beautiful city,
New-York's Favorite Suburb,
to be sold at auction by

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, MONDAY, July 7, 1873, at 12 M., on the premises.

CHOICE PROPERTY IN EVERY RESPECT, adjoining Evona Station, situated on both sides of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at about its highest point, and fronting on North, South, and Rock View avs.

A MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATION, being in the immediate vicinity of the Mountain and the historic Washington Rock. Special train will leave foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

The same passes will be good for the 7th.
For maps and railroad passes apply to Hon. ENOS W. RUNYON, or WALLACE VAIL, Plainfield, or to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE,
TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1873,
AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, House and lot east side of 1st-av., 49.5 feet north of 24th-st.; size 24.8x100; sixty per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.

FINEST STREET ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.

$13,000. Terms, { Cash, $5,000. Five years, $8,000.

TOO GOOD AN OFFER TO BE PASSED.

Address Box No. 3,349 New-York Post-office.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR THE Summer, a furnished house, delightfully located amid all country surroundings; stabling, vegetable garden, and fruit in great variety. Also, cottage in same inclosure; large grounds, well shaded; unsurpassed for children. Address Post-office Box No. 217.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 322 West 14th-st.; will put in order and give lease; possession immediately. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for lease the first floor at No. 131 Waverley-place; is in good order; rent $25 per month.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK

No. 341 East 4th-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 9 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.
34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV., New-York, June 30, 1873.
Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be credited to depositors July 1, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, July 21, 1873. D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.
JAS. CUSHING, Jr., Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1873.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st July, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum, entitled thereto, and free from Government tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.
Money deposited on or before the 10th July will draw interest from 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.
New-York, June 20, 1873.
FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-fifth Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1.
Payable on and after the third Monday of July.
All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PENT CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Deposits on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1. Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 21.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
New-York, 1873.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five (5) per cent., upon such excess of deposits agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 21, 1873.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1, 1873.
By order of the trustees.
SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 12TH-ST.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21, on all sums from $5 upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.
Money deposited on or before July 19 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open every day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Interest begins the 1st of each month.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, June 20, 1873.
The Trustees of this bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec. C. D. BAILEY, Treas.
Money deposited here on or before July 20 will date interest as from July 1.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
INTEREST.—A Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent. per annum will be credited JULY 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 21. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. "Money deposited on or before July 21 will draw interest from July 1." Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK, NO. 244 8TH-AV. —A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be payable on and after the third Monday in July. Deposits made on or before the 21st of July date from the 1st of July. JOHN MILDEBERGER, President; ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

TRUSTEE'S SALE,
by
P. H. JONES,
TRUSTEE FOR THE U. S.
Sale Without Reserve.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
will sell at auction, on the premises,
on
TUESDAY, July 15, 1873,
at 1 P. M.,
105 Acres of Land, laid out in
VILLA PLOTS AND CITY LOTS,
at

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The property is situated on the "Short Hills," or "Ridgeview," adjoining the City of Plainfield, with all the advantages of the City for proximity to it, and yet escaping the City taxes. On an elevated position, of from ten to fifty feet, overlooking the City of Plainfield, Somerville, and the broad valley between, with the range of "Blue Mountains" on the west, and the Highlands of Staten Island on the south-east, with most elegant surroundings. Sixty per cent. on mortgage.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE
ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 430 GRAND-ST.
Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum is this day due on all sums of $5 or more, which have been on deposit one or more months next preceding July 1. Amounts of interest will be ready for payment any time after the 21st inst., and if not withdrawn will be credited to individual accounts, the same as deposits of this date. Deposits before July 20 date from July 1, 1873. E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1873—JULY INTEREST.—The Twenty-sixth Semi-Annual Interest at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1 will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, JULY 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.
Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German. Deposits on or before July 10, draw interest from July 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on or after July 16, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, as a deposit of that day.
Deposits made on or before the 19th of July, draw interest from July 1.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 247 Greenwich-st., corner Park-place.
The usual Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21.
Money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.
SHERMAN BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-EIGHTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 21.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, Pres.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for Circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
3d-av., corner of 23d-st. The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D., Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1873.
EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE trustees of this institution have declared the eighth Semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of (6) Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July, 1873. All dividends not drawn will receive interest same as a deposit. All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Interest commences on the 1st of each month.
B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Assets, $3,135,566 63. Surplus, $238,442 49.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.
WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,-088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,-394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT, QUARANTINE, Staten Island, July 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, July 9, at (10) ten o'clock A. M., for the Plumbing, Gas Supply, and Fitting, Cisterns, Steam-heating, Cast Iron and Clay Pipes, to complete the structures on Hoffman Island, New-York Bay.

Plans and specifications for the same may be seen at the office of Charles H. Haswell, Engineer, No. 6 Bowling Green.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids not considered for the best interests of the State.

All bids to be indorsed "Proposals," and directed to
S. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL,
Health Officer for the Port of New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE, EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—Sealed proposals will be received until July 10, 1873, for the delivery of 4,790 cubic yards of cut granite face-stone and dimension backing required during the present year for the New-York Tower, East River Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office. Address
NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A
SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872	$1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for May, 1873	$133,758 34

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which, through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being

SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.
TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

WOOD & DAVIS
Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,
Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. The Road is now completed to Green Bay. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

ILLINOIS STATE 6s, $150,000,
COOK COUNTY 7s, $200,000,
For sale by
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing the following-named certificates of stock of the Spring Valley Water-works of San Francisco, Cal., to wit: Certificate No. 1,711, for 208 shares; Certificate No. 1,951, for 150 shares; Certificate No. 1,991, for 80 shares; Certificate No. 2,005, for 50 shares; and Certificate No. 2,009, for 12 shares, being 500 shares in all, all of which were issued to L. P. Howes, but belong to L. P. Hawes, of New-York. Transfers of said stock on the books of the corporation have been stopped. L. P. HAWES.

E. M. MILES,
Secretary Spring Valley Water-works.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1873.

CITY 7S, DUE IN 1900.
City 6s, due 1881 to 1888.
Brooklyn Park 7s, due 1915.
Brooklyn Boulevard 7s, due 1883.
Jersey City (Water Loan) 7s, 40 years to run.
$10,000 Second-avenue Convertible 7s, due 1877, at 95. For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Brooklyn, June 30, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY INDORSED, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, July 8, for $350,000 seven per cent. "City of Brooklyn" bonds, to be issued for the following purposes, viz.: $50,000 Central-avenue Sewer, due in 1883; $300,000 New-York Bridge, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925, (being the ninth installment on the city's subscription to the bridge.) Proposals to state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.

The Coutroller reserves the right to reject any bids not to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1873. The transfer-books of stock will be closed for ten days previous to and including said day. DANIEL J. DAY, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City. JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE wishes to let a part of his office to some other member whose office business would be attended to, if desired. After a few months a copartnership would be formed, if mutually agreeable. Address Post-office Box No. 393.

A POLICY OF THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE Annuity and Trust Company for FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, No. 1,679, dated Feb. 26, 1848, and issued to Robert Souller, Jr., has been lost. The finder will be rewarded by communicating with C. B. S., Post-office Box No. 5,064 New-York.

WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET rates for Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana bonds and past due coupons. Southern securities a specialty.
ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.
Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, and for that purpose have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

The road has no floating debt. All the proceeds of these Bonds go to the permanent improvement of the property, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity. The advantage of employing steel rails is so great that all our Trunk Lines are adopting them to the exclusion of iron ones.

As the Bonds will only be issued so fast as the rails can be laid, we now offer for sale but $1,000,000, AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester. Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM. Price Par, until July 1, after wich interest will be added.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST.

We will undertake to invest carefully and securely, at ten per cent. interest, money confided to us by individuals or trusts.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ONLY $14,000 PER MILE
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.
92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
AUG. J. BROWN & SON,
NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD, with its connecting lines, all of which are completed, forms the shortest rail transit from the Union Pacific Road to water communication East, and passes through the richest agricultural districts of Iowa and Minnesota. THE CAPITAL STOCK issued at $22,000 per mile was paid for at par, while the mortgage debt is limited to $14,000 per mile of road. Pamphlet furnished.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, July 1, 1873.

This Company having been enjoined yesterday afternoon at the suit of the United States from paying or permitting to be paid the interest due this day on those of its First Mortgage Bonds, which were distributed as dividends or allotments of the profits to shareholders of the Company, either directly by the Company itself or indirectly through or by the seven trustees, under the Oakes Ames contract, or Davis contract, or through or by the Credit Mobilier of America, and which bonds remain in the ownership, custody, or control of any stockholder, person, or company to whom they or any of them were distributed or allotted. Notice is hereby given that each party presenting First Mortgage Coupons for payment will be requested to state who are the owners thereof, and if the same belong to the classes of bonds above described, then, whether said bonds, or the said coupons, or either of them, remain in the ownership, custody, or control of the persons or companies above described, or either of them. All coupons not enjoined as above will be paid on and after the (third) 3d instant.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.
E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE
A limited amount of unquestionable ten per cent. securities, due in 1876.
Apply at
GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
No. 120 Broadway.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI.)

Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of mortgage made to the undersigned as trustees by the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) dated July 1, 1871, to secure certain bonds of that Company, known as its SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, the undersigned hereby invite proposals to be made by the holders of such bonds to sell them to the said trustees, fifty thousand dollars having been paid to the undersigned by said company to be appropriated to the purchasing, canceling, and returning to the company said bonds, as provided in said deed of mortgage. Such proposals must be made in writing and sent to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1873, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, stating the number of said bonds offered for sale, and the lowest price asked for the same. The lowest bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals.
EDWIN D. MORGAN,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 44, New-York, July 1, 1873.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $30,000 of said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, June 4, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS HEIDELBACH,
Treasurer pro tem.

FINANCIAL.

THE CONSOLIDATED
THIRTY-YEAR
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the shortest possible route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The earnings for March were $114,450, and rapidly increasing. For full particulars apply to

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873. OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of (10) Ten per Cent., payable on and after July 3, 1873.
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE THE 1st of July, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 71 Broadway. The interest on all Sterling Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Company's Agency, (the London Bank of Commerce, London, England.
M. COURTRIGHT, President.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. —Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1873.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS MATURING JULY 1, PROXIMO, of the
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds,
Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds,
South and North Alabama Railroad Company's First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds,
Will be payable on and after that date at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
Corner Wall and Broad sts.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 15th of July to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the 28th of June.

The transfer-books will reopen on the 19th of July, at 10 A. M. C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1873.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY has been declared, payable July 5.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 5th prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.
THEO. F. WOOD, Asst. Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Tax, out of profits of last six months, payable 1st July proximo. Transfer-books will close 24th inst., P. M., and open 2d July.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due July 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 2, 1873.
H. E. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital of this bank will be paid to the stockholders, free of taxes, on the 1st of July, and the transfer-books be closed till the 2d. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. H. HUESTIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company due July 1, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after July 1 at this office.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, June 27, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.

Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1873.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE E. COCK, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until July 2.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst., until the 1st proximo.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE INterest coupons due in 1872 and 1873, payable at the Treasury, Richmond, off the old, new, and consolidated bonds, and interest on registered stock collected upon favorable terms, or purchased at best market rate.
JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on and after July 10, 1873, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, ON BONDS OF THIS Company, will be paid by
WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 Wall-st.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., FREE OF tax has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Casher.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western Railway Second Mortgage Coupons, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

DIVIDENDS.

Twenty-Fifth Dividend.
OFFICE OF THE
Germania Fire Insurance Company,
No. 175 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held to-day, there was declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1873	376,330 31

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after TUESDAY, July 1.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Holders of first mortgage bonds are requested to present their coupons due July 1, 1873, to MESSRS. GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
CHAS. W. PEIRCE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 25, 1873.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.
Twenty-second Dividend.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, July 21.

The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 7th, until Tuesday, the 22d proximo.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Tuesday, 24th inst., until the morning of Monday, July 7. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1871, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company of 1871, due July 1, 1873, will be paid in gold by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, on and after that date. T. W. PIERCE, President.
GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 24, 1873.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 7, 1873.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE TREASURER AND COLLECTOR, CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 30, 1873.

JULY (GOLD) COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-York on Bonds of City of Wilmington, N. C., (issue of 1872,) will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York on and after July 1.
T. C. SERVOSS, City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after July 5, 1873.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, CANADA SOUTHERN AND DETROIT RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 71 Broadway. ALLYN COX, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo, both days inclusive. JAS. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Three Dollars per share on the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of (3½) Three and one-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after July 3, 1873.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, June 28, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1.
A. J. BERKMAN, Cashier.

COUPONS MATURING JULY 1, OF THE JACKsonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at our office.
GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

No. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW YORK, 27th June, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 24, 1873.

THE COUPON MATURING JULY 1, 1873, upon the consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York. J. S. KELLOGG, President.
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1873.

THE JULY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS, due July 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date on presentation at the BANKING-HOUSE of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western Railway Extension First Mortgage Coupons, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

MEDICAL.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS— By Dr. VERGNES, the inventor; established twenty-six years; for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CANCER RADICALLY CURED, WITHOUT the knife or pain; diseases of females a specialty by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—IMPORTED PATTERNS of all the SUMMER STYLES now ready. CLOTH MODEL with each pattern. We FIT patterns to the FORM and warrant them perfect; also cutting and basting. Call early in the day; open until 6:30 P. M.

BARGAINS IN CANTON MATTINGS, CARPETS, all linen Drills, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION!—THE SOCIETY "ANSCHE EMES," hereby gives notice that she sent the Rev. G. Turk, of the City of Milwaukee, and gave him permission to collect money and subscriptions to build a new orthodox congregation in the City of Milwaukee.
The directory, SOLOMON GREECE, HERMAN EDHARD.
MILWAUKEE, July, 1873.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

PHYSICIAN.—A YOUNG PHYSICIAN OF GOOD qualifications can have office rent free of charge by rendering some services to a physician in infirm health. Call, between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 314 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF A RETAIL DRUG-store, in first-class order; together with large glass case and marble counters. Apply at Pacific-av., corner Maple-st., Jersey City.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New-York.
From Pier No. 40, North River.
Java, Wednesday, July 2 | Russia, Saturday, July 5
China, Wednesday, July 9 | Scotia, Saturday, July 12
Cuba, Wednesday, July 16 | Algeria, Saturday, July 19
Java, Wednesday, July 23 | Asia, Saturday, July 26
Russia, Wednesday, July 30 | Calabria, Saturday, Aug. 2
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, GIBBS.....Saturday, July 5, at 12 M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GADSDEN.....Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80, 90, 100, currency.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage.....$29, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, at the LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....SATURDAY, July 26, at 8 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates of passage, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, as follows:

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND MERRIDAY.

Anglia.....Sat., July 5 | Olympia.....Wed., July 23
Tripolis.....Wed., July 9 | Australia.....Sat., July 26
Circassia.....Sat., July 12 | Columbia.....Wed., July 30
Caledonia.....Wed., July 16 | Victoria.....Sat., Aug. 2
India.....Sat., July 19 | Assyria.....Wed., Aug. 6

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this state-rooms are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin fare $80 on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers.	Wed. Steamers.
Cabins.	Gold.	Currency.
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$75 and $85	$75 and $85
	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Saturday, July 5, 12 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, July 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, July 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, July 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 17, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. A. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA.....Wednesday, July 9
PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, July 30
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 6

and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Thursday, July 10
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, July 12
VILLE DU HAVRE.....Saturday, July 26
PEREIRE.....Saturday, Aug. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. GUARD.....July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 16, at 10:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr.....July 23, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....July 30, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN.....Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Aug. 13, at 9:30 A. M.

Steerage passage, $30, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 1.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 8.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, July 15.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana only).....July 3
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....July 3
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana and Nassau).....July 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....July 17

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 5 North River, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

July 10.—Steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama about the 20th for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tomata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco July 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

GEO. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 2.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, July 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY B. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla,
ATLAS, new,) Capt. FOSTER, July —
For Fort-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela,
ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July —

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

NORSE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania, and the principal Norwegian ports.

The splendid new powerful screw steam-ship

HARALD HAARFAGER,
Capt. LUND, will leave her dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, on

TUESDAY, July 8.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

Currency.

To London, first cabin..$65 | Steerage.....$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin..80 | Steerage.....38

The new steam-ship KONG SVERRE will follow on July 22.

For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the Company,

FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. STORER.....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in the large towns and principal parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Issued United States passports, indispensable to travelers, at, corner Broad and Nassau, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, Capt. Wm. M. Jones, will be run as a day boat, commencing July 2, leaving Pier foot of 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M., daily, (except Sunday,) landing passengers in Boston about midnight.

The steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Pier 41 North River, connects with the RHODE ISLAND. The Dry Dock cars from Astor House, the Avenue C line, from foot Chambers-st., and the South-st. Belt line, run directly to above piers; also 23d-st. line, crossing every line of cars in the City.

The Saturday afternoon boat returns Sunday night.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.	WILL LEAVE FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST. for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., 1st	12:30 P. M.	Tues., 1st	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 2d	1:00 "	Wed., 2d	12:30 P. M.
Thurs., 3d	2:00 "	Thurs., 3d	1:30 P. M.
Sat., 5th	3:00 "	Sat., 5th	8:30 "
Mon., 7th	10:30 A. M.	Mon., 7th	9:00 "
Tues., 8th	7:00 "	Tues., 8th	6:00 "
		Mon., 7th	3:30 P. M.
		Tues., 8th	3:00 "

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., 1st	8:00 A. M.	Tues., 1st	12:00 M.
Wed., 2d	9:00 A. M.	Wed., 2d	12:30 P. M.
Thurs., 3d	9:00 A. M.	Thurs., 3d	1:30 P. M.
Fri., 4th	9:00 A. M.	Fri., 4th	2:30 P. M.
Sat., 5th	11:00 A. M.	Sat., 5th	2:30 P. M.
Sun., 6th	11:00 A. M.	Sun., 6th	3:00 P. M.
		Mon., 7th	4:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY 92, SARATOGA 93 50, DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Cortlandt-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catharine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Glen Cove, and at 3 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:00 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Single fare 25 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip and River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.

JUNE 1, 1873.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vesey-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—SPECIAL TRIP.—The splendid steamer PLEASANT VALLEY will leave New-York in place of the NELLY WHITE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, from Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., at 3:30 P. M., and from 33d-st., at 3:45.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Port Schuyler,) Great Neck, Saud's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4:45 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

REGULAR COZZENS ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY EXCURSIONS to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Marsha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Daily from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott's Express office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Roosens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M., via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Kensington at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9:30, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For Bast Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:49 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M. via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M.; and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 8:20 P. M. via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20 M., 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 485, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

J. A. CASSATT, Assistant General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

For Washington, Baltimore, and the South, via Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M., via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

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J. A. CASSATT, Assistant General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, and Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

6:00 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:45, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

For Newark at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:45, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ROUTE TO

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, this new and improved line to Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the South, will be opened for travel.

Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. as follows:

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

PREPARATIONS AT SPRINGFIELD—THE AMHERST CREW—THEIR TRAINING, &C.

From our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, June 30, 1873.

Under the auspices of the Springfield Club, and the energetic efforts of the Commodore, Mr. Philips, the preparations for the regatta this year will equal, if not surpass, those of last year. This gentleman is doing all in his power to see the crews fairly dealt with, and is sparing no exertions on his own part to add to the comfort of the many college men, who are fast filling up available quarters. Springfield is much excited over the approaching contest. With the townspeople Harvard and Amherst are the favorites. The former crew has not yet arrived. Being familiar with the course, they are willing to give their more anxious competitors a chance to watch the river and study the currents.

Although Harvard has so long held the palm, and relies a great deal upon past laurels, the Amherst College crew is slowly undermining Harvard's prestige, and is rapidly gaining favor and admirers in Springfield. All eyes are critically turned upon the crew as they sweep along the river in their beautiful shell. In the pools Amherst is called at number two, sometimes number one, preference being given her over the field. The confidence shown in the prowess of the crew is worthily supported by their appearance and style of rowing. They arrived last Saturday noon, and immediately went to their quarters at Mr. Clark's, two and a half miles down the river, on the Agawam side, near the Columbia's house. The Faculty of Amherst College have allowed the crew to come down thus early to the course, before examinations, provided next Fall they pass on their back studies. The young gentlemen are very pleasantly situated, with plenty of cool, shady trees about the premises, and within a stone's throw of the water, besides which they have erected a temporary Summer-house, and here they amuse themselves with croquet and novels. They are a good-looking set of men, not so powerfully built as are many other crews, but they have a snap about their movements which denotes life and energy. Upon the day of the regatta they will row as follows:

	Weight.	Age.	Height.
Brewer, bow	145	23	5.7
Scoville, 5	150	23	5.9
Booth, 4	165	24	5.10
Brown, 3	144	23	5.10
Logan, 2	144	22	5.7½
Ward, stroke	168	21	5.10

Of these Brewer and Brown rowed in the winning crew last year, but the others have had little experience; Scoville and Logan have rowed in class crews, while Booth and Ward, although of the finest physique of any, are the greenest men in the crew. They are all under the care of Mr. Ellis Ward, who is here training himself for the great Ward-Biglin match.

The crew row well together, each man sitting as straight as an arrow when on the recovery. The style of stroke is long, with a quick recovery; whereas "Hank" Ward has taught the Columbia crew to make their stroke quicker than the recovery. The boat in which the Amhersts row was built by Blaikie, with sliding seats. It is 49 feet long, 21 inches wide, and weighs 130 pounds. The diet of the crew consists of beef, lamb, and vegetables for breakfast and dinner, with no pastry, but with ale for dinner. They drink very little water, eat plenty of oat-meal, and take short walks between each meal. They retire with the birds, and rise at 6 A. M. Under this rational method of living they are doing splendidly. They are full of enthusiasm, and, although not expressing any great confidence in their coming in first at the regatta, it is easily seen they expect to give all the other crews a very tight rub.

The Wesleyan crew arrived to-day, and, with their characteristic pluck, they attempted to row their shell down to their quarters in the face of a furious gale. In consequence of their thus braving old Æolus, they were swamped before arriving at their destination, and received a good drenching.

Trinity arrived to-night, and Bowdoin and Williams are expected here by Saturday.

CLEARING OUT THE CELLARS.

THE DENS IN THE LOWER WARDS—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The Board of Health resumed yesterday the work of clearing out the cellar residences in the lower portion of the City. Drs. Post, Tracy, Morris, Bryant, Hamilton, and Haw, of the Board of Health, accompanied by the sanitary squad under Capt. Yule, visited a number of the cellars in the Sixth, Fourth, Tenth, and Seventh Wards. Baxter, Pell, and Roosevelt streets were visited, but almost all the occupants of the cellars had cleared out.

The cellar No. 20 Baxter-street is a horrid abode of want. A flight of stone steps leads to an apartment 7 feet high by about 14 feet broad. Here were two beds. Back of the front room is another apartment without windows or any other means of ventilation. At each side of this room, were two beds, and on one of them a woman suffering from some low fever. Four people resided in the cellar. The mercury in a thermometer carried by one of the physicians, when placed in the inner room reached 101°. The woman was sent to hospital, and the beds placed on the sidewalk. One of the worst places encountered during the day was found at No. 49 Cherry-street, a cellar owned by Mr. Lewis, of No. 71o Broadway. The den is under an immense tenement-house, and reached by a flight of stone steps. Several persons on first essaying to enter the place were obliged, after going down a few steps, to rush up again, such was the fearful stench proceeding from the hole below. The cellar was divided into five compartments, used as sleeping-rooms. The ceiling was six feet high. Eight or ten women, some of them with babies in their arms, and several of them stupidly drunk, were found in the cellar. The floor was covered with filth, and the dens used as sleeping-rooms were filled with vermin. A scene of terrible confusion and clamor ensued when the officers set to work to clear out the cellar. The women cried and cursed by turns, and the most opprobrious epithets were hurled at the officials.

A cellar at No. 104½ Cherry-street, occupied by Jas. Newel as a sailors' boarding-house, 6 feet high and 8 feet wide, was cleared of beds and bed-clothes The cellar at No. 81 Chatham-street, owned by a Mr. Lamm and occupied for the vilest purposes, is 7 feet high, has no windows, and contained seven "bunks" let into the wall. It was occupied by several females and two or three men. Some other cellars in Chatham-street, and a number in Hamilton-street, were cleared out. At No. 40 Hamilton-street a cellar, 10 feet under ground, was found occupied by four families. A number of cellars in East Broadway, Division-street, Orchard-street, Essex-street, and Bowery were also visited and cleared out. The Health officers will probably continue the work to-day.

THE OYSTER BAY MURDER.

A post-mortem examination will be made this morning in the case of Samuel J. Jones, murdered at South Oyster Bay. As the matter stands it is doubtful whether any definite clue can now be obtained to the cause of the murder, and it is likely to be classed with the long list of Long Island mysteries. The theories regarding it are various. Some believe it was the work of professional thieves, but this is improbable, from the fact that they left in the house negotiable bonds to the amount of over $10,000, which could have easily been found. Others think that he has been killed from motives of revenge, but this theory is an improbable one, from the fact that he was not known to have an enemy in the world, and had no papers likely to involve any one in trouble. Still others believe that he was killed by a relative, or at least by some one intimately acquainted with his habits and mode of living, and this latter theory is sustained by circumstances which have now come to the knowledge of the Coroner and the District Attorney, and will be brought to light at the next meeting of the inquest on the 15th inst.

MELEE BETWEEN WITNESSES.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Benedict had before him one of those disgusting cases brought under the laws for preventing the United States mail being made the medium of disseminating obscene literature or indecent articles. Joseph Kendall, alias Mrs. Wood, &c., was placed at the bar, and his trial for violation of this law proceeded with. The jury retired in the afternoon to consider their verdict, and after being absent to a late hour notified the Judge that there was no possibility of arriving at a verdict. Dr. Sheldon, a witness for the defense, left the court after giving his testimony, and in the street met Mr. Comstock, the principal witness for the prosecution. Sheldon saluted that person, as is alleged, in a very indecent manner, which led to a sharp retort and an exchange of blood. The doctor afterward disappeared.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The reductions in the force of employes in the Department of Public Works were continued yesterday, and forty "stone-breakers" were discharged. These men are paid by the piece, so much for every cubic yard of stone broken, the fragments being used as "metaling" for macadamized roads. Reductions will be made further in other divisions of the department, and largely in that which has charge of the repairs of wooden and stone pavements. The employes in these divisions are not paid from the special "salary appropriation," but from the general appropriation made for all the work of the division. To what extent, or the specific cases in which these reductions will be made, Commissioner Van Nort was not prepared to state.

A WIFE MURDERER.

GILLEN SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON FOR LIFE.

The Court of General Sessions was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday, the usual crowd of court-room loafers having assembled in anticipation of hearing the decision, or probably the sentence, in the case of Sharkey, and the trial of Frank Gillen, for the murder of his wife. Previous to the opening of court Sharkey was remanded back to the Tombs, Recorder Hackett not being prepared to render his decision on the argument for a new trial until to-day. Although the Recorder has not yet announced his decision, he has concluded not to grant Sharkey a new trial. The prisoner will, therefore, be sentenced to death at 10 o'clock this morning.

On the opening of court, Sheriff Brennan took his seat beside the Recorder, and remained during the proceedings. It shortly began to be rumored that Gillen was about to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, and that the plea would be accepted by the prosecution, which report subsequently proved correct. The following is a brief summary of the case: Francis Gillen, a steam-fitter, in October last, married Ellen Geryty, a person of prepossessing appearance, against the wish of her parents. Gillen turned out an idler, and his wife returned to her father's home, refusing to have anything more to do with her husband. On Sunday evening, the 15th of June, Gillen met deceased on the corner of Crosby and Broome streets, and asked her to walk with him. She did so, and he then asked her to come back and live with him. Deceased refused, whereupon, as alleged, Gillen pulled out a knife and stabbed her five times in the breast, from the effects of which she died ten minutes after.

The new panel of jurors, who had been summoned to serve in the case, having been called, the prisoner, Gillen, was placed at the bar amid intense excitement. He is a young man of good address and attractive appearance. In answer to the interrogations of the clerk, Gillen said that he withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree.

Assistant District Attorney Russell said that a suggestion had been made to him by prisoner's counsel, who were willing to put in a plea of murder in the second degree, and, after consulting with his superior, he had agreed to accept the plea. The prosecution were unable to prove any previous threats in which a jury would be warranted in finding any deliberation in the killing, and it therefore seemed to him to be, under the statute, a case of murder in the second degree. He regarded it as a bad case, yet there might be in the memory of some one some threat used by the prisoner at some time that would show deliberation, but this was not known to the prosecution. He, therefore, consented to accept the plea of murder in the second degree, as under that plea the prisoner could receive sentence for life, as it was a case of cruel, horrible murder. His Honor remembered the case. The young man, against the will of the father, who loved his daughter devotedly, married her clandestinely, and after living together some time she returned to her father's house, her husband having refused to support her. On the evening of the murder she went to a friend's house, where she was met by the prisoner, who accompanied her on her way home, when, on reaching the corner of Broome and Crosby streets, the prisoner, without any warning to his victim, drew a knife and plunged it some five or six times into her breast, from the effects of which she died in about ten minutes. This was the case, and he would now leave it with his Honor. The prisoner being interrogated by Mr. Sparks as to whether he had anything to say,

Mr. Wm. F. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, said that in acquiescing in the plea he was satisfied that the same rendition would be given by a jury after a long and protracted trial. Had the case proceeded he would have shown the Court that fourteen years ago the prisoner fell from an ice-wagon and injured his head. Some time after he had an attack of sunstroke, which rendered him insensible, but he eventually recovered. After this he was subject to epileptic fits, during which he had noises in his ears, and the sound of bells ringing in them, proclaiming that his wife Ellen should be taken to heaven. If this statement were correct, the authorities at Sing Sing would discover his condition, and keep him there under his Honor's sentence.

Recorder Hackett said that he had no faith in the insanity theory, as he well remembered that in a case where Mr. Howe had got a man charged with homicide sent to a lunatic asylum on the ground of insanity, the man had been got out three weeks after, and was now walking free through the streets of the City. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be confined for the term of his natural life in the State Prison at Sing Sing, at hard labor.

During the delivery of the sentence, Gillen was sneering contemptuously. When he was taken back to the prisoner's box, in the court-room, he began to dance. One of the officers said, "What are you dancing for?" Gillen answered, grinning, "I've beat the —— case. I'm all right." When he entered the Tombs he laughed, and in conversation with other prisoners, said that he felt good, and would be out of State Prison in a few years.

SUPPRESSION OF OBSCENE LITERATURE.

On the 7th of June Mr. A. Comstock, without ceremony of introduction, went to one of the subordinate officers of the Post-office, and said he wanted all the letters directed to the *Herald* and other papers by initials and such names as Mortimer, Agnes, Eliza, &c. Upon being asked his authority, he said he was Special Post-office Agent for the suppression of obscene literature and swindling business concerns. Mr. Comstock was informed that Mr. James, the Postmaster, was the proper person for him, Mr. Comstock, to first apply to. Upon presentation to Mr. James, he told Mr. Comstock that there was no authority in law or usage for such seizure of letters in transit through the Post-office, and not only denied the privilege of overhauling private correspondence, but further said that this special work, if performed at all, must be done outside of the Post-office, and that the seal of a letter was inviolate and should so be maintained while he was Postmaster. To avoid any mistake, the Postmaster sent Mr. Comstock the following letter:

JUNE 7, 1873.

SIR: In reply to your letter of this date, I have to say, that I cannot suppose that the department intends me or any other Postmaster to take so decided a step and incur so grave a responsibility as would be involved in a compliance with the request in your letter. I am certainly unwilling to run the risk of doing serious injustice to innocent individuals, and unwarrantably interfering with legitimate private correspondence, however laudable in itself the object of such action might be. It would be quite impossible for me to decide without clear evidence in each case which might arise as to whether the address on any particular letter was "fictitious" or otherwise, and the proper investigation of such matters would involve the expenditure of more time than I can spare from my ordinary duties—as I certainly would not intrust so delicate a duty to any subordinate, especially as the result of erroneous decisions might seriously affect me personally by placing me in the position of defendant in suits for damages by persons aggrieved by my action. Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms, or to no particular person or firm, not being deliverable according to regulations, are to be returned at the end of each month to the Dead-letter Office. I understand section 60 of regulations as conferring a power on postmasters which is to be used with caution and discretion and with due regard to individual rights, and not as justifying them in any general obstruction of correspondence assumed without clear evidence to be "fictitious."

While I shall always be glad to co-operate in any efforts leading to the suppression of the circulation through the mails of obscene literature or articles, and aid in every way the enforcement of the Postal laws on that subject, I must (until otherwise instructed by the Postmaster General, to whom I have referred the subject in a letter of this date) decline to take the responsibility, by complying with your request, of endeavoring to exercise, through the Post-office, any general supervision over the morals of the community—especially at the risk of injury or inconvenience to any of that portion of the public whose morals need no supervision.

Respectfully yours,
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

A. Comstock, Esq., Special Agent Post-office Department.

At the same time Mr. James addressed a letter to the Postmaster General at Washington, and from the office of the Chief of division of special agents and mail depredations received an answer as follows:

"In order to avoid any misconstruction of the language of section 60 of the postal regulations, the Postmaster General has rescinded said section (viz., section 60) and substituted the following, which will be section 157 of the new edition of the regulations, viz.: Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms, to initials, or to no particular person or firm, unless directed to be delivered at a designated place, or to the care of a certain person or firm within the delivery of the office to which they are addressed, must be returned at the end of each month to the Dead-letter Office."

SONS OF PORTSMOUTH.

Twenty years ago, in the year 1853, a number of the residents of Boston who were born at Portsmouth, N. H., met together and determined to make a visit to their native place, in a body, and spend the Fourth of July among old acquaintances. The movement was received with favor, and a number from New-York joined in, and a very pleasant visit was the result. Before separating they agreed to meet again at the same place in ten years. The war breaking out put an end to the idea, and it was postponed until 1873. This year the town of Portsmouth celebrates her 250th anniversary, and at a meeting of the City Council some time ago it was resolved to appropriate the sum of $10,000 to receive and entertain her former boys and girls, now grown up to be men and women. Yesterday afternoon the magnificent steamer Newport left this port, having on board the New-York delegation, consisting of about 250 Sons of Portsmouth, who are now on their way to their native town to celebrate the ninety-seventh anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of their own town. The Ninth Regiment Band accompanies the visitors, and all expect to arrive in Portsmouth to-day. They will be met at the depot by the Mayor and City Council, and escorted to their headquarters, Rockingham House. In the evening the band will give an open-air concert. The Boston delegation of 1,500 will arrive there this evening, and to-morrow the visitors, who will number at least 5,000, will parade through the town, and afterward take dinner in a large tent erected for the occasion. Appropriate speeches will follow, and in the evening there is to be a grand display of fire-works. Most of the visitors will return to their homes on Saturday.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

PAUL FALK REFUSED A LICENSE—THE SUNDAY BEER GARDENS ABOLISHED.

Aldermen Kehr, Koch, and Billings, Assistant Alderman Somers, Assemblyman Patterson, and a large delegation of beer-saloon keepers, among whom were Major Geo. W. Sauer and Paul Falk, keeper of the Tivoli Garden, called on the Excise Commissioners, yesterday, to ascertain their views in reference to the sale of beer on Sunday and the licensing of gardens in which so-called sacred concerts were given on Sunday and music furnished during the week. The Commissioners said that, acting on the advice of counsel, and bearing in view late decisions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, they decided that lager-beer was an intoxicating liquor, and they could not grant a license for its sale on Sunday. As to the gardens, the Commissioners held that in all cases where music is played in beer-gardens, contrary to the desire of citizens residing in the vicinity, they would refuse a license. This decision of the Commissioners practically shuts up Paul Falk's Tivoli Garden, as all the respectable citizens in the vicinity are opposed to its continuance, and have made frequent complaints against Falk. A list of 400 cellars in which liquor had been sold without license, and which had been cleared out by the health officers, was furnished the Board by the Health Commissioners. In the event of a liquor license being applied for by any man hiring one of these cellars, the licenses will be refused. Patrick Hughes, of No. 448 East Houston-street, in whose place William Kirtland killed Edward Duffy, on Sunday, June 15, was refused a license. Forty-one hundred licenses have already been granted by the Board, and $318,000 received.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met yesterday, with Commissioner Dowd in the chair. Several of the Commissioners were absent. A communication was received from Mr. Whittemore, stating that under the charter he ceases to be a trustee of the Sixteenth Ward. Referred to the appropriate committee. By resolution it was ordered that the office of the Board of Education be closed on Saturday, July 5. The Committee on Evening Schools reported a list of teachers for the New-York Evening High School, during the season of 1873-4, which list was adopted. The Committee on School Furniture reported a resolution authorizing the Board of Trustees of the different wards to advertise for proposals for the repair of the school furniture. Adopted. A similar resolution with regard to the repairs and cleaning of the school buildings, was adopted. The sum of $200 was appropriated for the repair of the water-closets of Grammar School No. 31. The report empowering the trustees of the Seventh Ward to advertise for proposals to erect wings to Grammar School No. 2, was referred to the Finance Committee. A report empowering the trustees of the Nineteenth Ward to hire Nos. 789 and 791 Third-avenue, for the use of a primary school, at the annual rental of $3,600 for the first year, with the privilege of renewal for four years, at an annual rental of $4,000, was adopted. The Committee on Sites recommended the appropriation of $8,500 for the purchase of the property adjoining Grammar School No. 38, for the use of that school. Referred to Finance Committee. The Committee on Audit reported a number of small bills, which were on motion ordered paid. The resolution calling for the election of a clerk, was, on the motion of Commissioner Beardslee, laid on the table by 9 votes to 7. Commissioner Cushing moved that the election of clerk be made the special order of business for the next stated meeting. Laid on the table, 9 to 7. Both votes stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Beardslee, Halsted, Hoe, Jenkins, Klamroth, Mathewson, Townsend, Vermilyea, Wetmore—9.

NAYS—Cushing, Dowd, Farr, Patterson, Trand, West, Lewis—7.

Commissioner Cushing then moved that the election of clerk be made the special order of business immediately after the reading of the minutes on the first stated meeting in September. Commissioner Halsted moved as an amendment that the word "October" be substituted for "September." Carried, by the same vote, after some debate. The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The appointment of Prof. Charles A. Schnagel as teacher of the French and German languages in the Saturday Normal School was referred to the Committee on By-laws, who are to report at the next meeting. The board then adjourned.

BIDS FOR CITY STOCKS.

Controller Green opened bids yesterday for $300,000 City Parks Improvement Fund stock, and $230,000 Croton Water-main stock.

The following is a list of the several bidders for the stock, with the amount desired and the rate bid for each $100 of the same:

FOR CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.	Amount.	Rate.
Samuel T. Skidmore	$5,200	103.67
M. L. B. Martin	20,000	102.00
Lewis J. White	10,000	103.13
Geo. K. Sistare, (for the entire loan)	300,000	103.01
Or will take	15,000	103.15
Geo. K. Sistare	40,000	103.04
Geo. K. Sistare	40,000	103.05
Geo. K. Sistare	40,000	103.06
Geo. K. Sistare	25,000	103.07
Geo. K. Sistare	20,000	103.08
Geo. K. Sistare	21,000	103.29
Geo. K. Sistare	29,000	103.40
Geo. K. Sistare	25,000	103.41
Geo. K. Sistare	60,000	103.51
CROTON-WATER MAIN STOCK.		
H. Smith	$5,000	102.51
M. B. Martin	20,000	102
Lewis J. White	10,000	103.26
Geo. K. Sistare will take the entire loan of	230,000	103.01
If not awarded, bids	230,000	103.02
FOR EITHER OF THE LOANS.		
Samuel Hutchinson	$40,000	103.01
J. L. Hale	15,000	103.51
Wm. G. Hoople	10,000	103
R. G. Rolston, trustee	20,600	104
Thomas S. Lester	2,000	103.50
Albany Savings Bank	25,000	103.51
Albany Savings Bank	25,000	103.27
Albany Savings Bank	25,000	103.09
Albany Savings Bank	25,000	103.67
Albany Savings Bank	25,000	102.25
Albany Savings Bank	25,000	102.50
Albany Savings Bank	25,000	102.05
Albany Savings Bank	20,000	102
G E. Nash	10,300	103.26
New-York Savings Bank	50,000	101.51
New-York Savings Bank	50,000	100.51
Total bids	$1,538,100	

The awards have not yet been made by the Controller.

FIRE RECORD FOR JUNE.

Fire Marshal Geo. H. Sheldon reports 146 fires during the month of June, 1873, involving a loss of $165,763, on which there was an insurance of $348,400. The causes of the several fires were as follows:

Carelessness with matches, 22; carelessness with cigars, 12; fire-works, 13; foul chimneys, 15; bursting, falling, and upsetting of kerosene lamps, 11; defective flues and chimneys, 10; sparks from chimneys, forges, and locomotives, 11; children playing with matches, 6; mischievous boys, 5; overheated flues, ranges, ovens, and stoves, 5; incendiary, 4; goods and curtains taking fire from gas-lights, 3; back draft of stoves and furnaces, 2; friction of machinery, 2; accidental igniting of rubbish, 2; accidental, specific cause unknown, 2; igniting of vapor of benzine, 1; igniting of vapor of gasoline, 1; igniting of street gas from leak in metre, 1; fat-drippings falling in fire, 1; hams falling in fire, 1; occupant pouring benzine on roof and burning off paint, 1; improper arrangement of oven, 1; children setting fire to bedclothes, 1; shavings taking fire from hot ashes, 1; syrup boiling over and igniting, 1; grease boiling over and igniting, 1; clothes falling against stove, 1; slaking of lime, 1; mice gnawing matches, 1; bursting of alcohol lamp, 1; spontaneous combustion of waste hemp, 1; carelessness in breaking up cartridges, 1; improper arrangement of stove in wood-house, 1; gross carelessness in using matches among combustibles, 1; not yet ascertained, 1.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

June.	Fires.	Loss.	Insurance.
1872	145	$105,778	$1,352,500
1873	146	165,763	348,400

NUMBER OF FIRES DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE FOR LAST SIX YEARS, AMOUNT OF LOSS, AND AVERAGE LOSS PER FIRE.

June.	Fires.	Loss.	Average loss per fire.
1868	59	$195,807	$3,318 76
1869	58	299,003	5,155 22
1870	52	244,695	4,705 67
1871	87	96,011	1,103 57
1872	145	105,778	729 50
1873	146	165,763	1,135 36

Average loss per fire for month of June in 1868-9-70 ....$4,375 77

Average loss per fire for month of June in 1871-2-3 ....972 36

Of the four incendiary fires which have occurred during the month, in two of the cases the parties have been indicted and are now awaiting trial. In one case the party is under $2,500 bail to answer, and the papers have been sent to the Grand Jury, and the remaining case is still under investigation, with a fair prospect of bringing the guilty party to justice.

CORONER'S CASES.

Coroner Herrman was notified yesterday that Wm. Fitzgerald, a lad seventeen years old, was lying at his residence, No. 612 East Sixteenth-street, in a dangerous condition from blows on the head at the hands of John Rielly, who escaped. Fitzgerald's ante-mortem statement will be taken. Marcella McKenna, a young woman residing at No. 253 Elizabeth-street, was committed by Coroner Herrman, yesterday, on suspicion of having killed her infant by throwing it into a sink-vault at her residence.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Hugo Fritsch, the Austro-Hungarian Vice Consul for this City, has been commissioned by his Government Consul General *ad interim*.

Controller Green paid yesterday, at the several places designated, the salaries of the Fire Department for the month of June, amounting to $78,500.

Business in the New-York Stock Exchange materially improved yesterday, and the brokers felt generally happy over the amount of orders which were given them to fulfill.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon, in the three-story frame building No. 139 East Sixteenth-street, owned and occupied as a dwelling by Edward P. Waite, causing $200 damage.

A trifling fire occurred, last evening, in the operators' room of the Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin Telegraph Company. No damage was done, and the company is receiving and transmitting business as usual.

The Modoc war is the subject of an entertainment to occur this evening at Cooper Union Hall. A series of stereopticon views will then and there be shown, all illustrative of the scenes and personages of the late contest.

On Monday evening, Garnier, Daly, Ubassy, the two Dions, Deery, and Dudley Kavanagh will hold a grand billiard tournament in the Church of St. Cecilia, now being built on One Hundred and Fifth-street, near Second-avenue.

Edward Haggerty and Samuel Schmidt, two known confidence operators, were arrested yesterday at the Grand Central Depot, and held in $1,000 bail to keep the peace. A check for $890 to the order of A. S. Buker, purporting to be signed by A. B. Stemhardt & Co. was found on one of the prisoners.

It has now been ascertained that Julia Smith, who was shot by her lover, John Harrington, at No. 61 Bayard-street, is not dead. The woman who died on Blackwell's Island, and on whom Coroner Kessler held an inquest, believing her to be Julia Smith, proves to have been Carrie Johnson, shot by a man named Hogan, who, it is understood, fled to England.

It was rumored in the new Court-house, yesterday, that the Committee on County Offices of the Board of Supervisors had decided to recommend the removal of a large number of persons who owe their places to the influence of Alderman Cooper and others. Nearly all the members of the committee are Democrats. The committee will present a report at the next meeting of the board.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rent and interest, $11,701 18. From assessments for street-openings and improvements and interest, $22,278 58. From market rents and fees and house rent, $3,939 75. From Croton water rent and penalties, $5,942 20. From licenses and fines, $133 50. Total, $33,995 21.

The committee of the depositors of the Market Savings Bank met yesterday, at the office of Register Dwight, to oppose the claim of Mr. Worth for extra compensation as assignee of the Market Savings Bank, and that of Mr. Man as the attorney. Mr. Dwight having been delayed at Albany, the argument, which was set down for 1 P. M., did not take place. The counsel on both sides, therefore, agreed to postpone the argument of the matter until Sept. 4.

BROOKLYN.

The public schools close at noon to-day for the Summer vacation, and will be reopened on the 1st of September.

The collections of the First Internal Revenue District, during the quarter ending June 30, amounted to $1,039,045.

The Supervisors have appointed a special committee to investigate and report as to the most desirable mode of securing better facilities for the transaction of legal business and the greater security of the records of the board.

At a special meeting of the East New-York Town Board it was resolved to erect a Town Hall, on Butler-avenue, between Fulton and Atlantic avenues, at a cost of $10,000, which sum was appropriated by special act of the Legislature of 1872.

The Coroner's Jury who investigated the cause of the death of George Brueck, aged seven years, killed by a Court-street car, returned a verdict, yesterday, that death was caused by the incompetency of the driver, and severely censured the company for employing such drivers.

The drug-store of George Brown, corner of Fulton and Washington avenues, was damaged yesterday to the extent of $600 on stock and $250 on buildings. The stock is insured for $6,000 in the Imperial of London, and Lancashire of Manchester, England. The building, owned by Daniel McCabe, is insured in the Continental Company for $1,000.

The schools of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society were taken for an excursion to Canarsie yesterday. There were 228 children. They enjoyed a delightful and sportive day. Mr. P. H. Reid, proprietor of the East New-York and Canarsie Railroad, provided free transportation and a spacious pavilion on the beach. Other kind folks gave candy, and the officers of the society took care that there was plenty of more substantial provender.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Comstock, a wealthy citizen of Mount Vernon, met with a serious accident, which came near proving fatal. He left the City for home by the 11:40 P. M. train on the New-Haven Railroad, and fell asleep, and being suddenly awakened on approaching Mount Vernon Station, rushed out of the car and sprang from the platform, and was severely injured. Mount Vernon will present an unusually lively scene to-morrow. Never since the founding of the village have there been such active and extensive preparations for celebrating the glorious Fourth or any other occasion. A procession of military, firemen, Freemasons, Odd-fellows, temperance societies, public school boys, floral cars, with effective bands, will be the order of the forenoon, followed by reading of the Declaration of Independence, oration by Chauncey Schaffer, and a fine display of fire-works in the evening.

STATEN ISLAND.

The village trustees of New-Brighton, at their last meeting, awarded the contract for grading Jewett-avenue and the Pond Road, in the town of Castleton, to Mr. Miles Gunning for the sum of $725.

The financial statement of the village of Edgewater to June 30, 1873, shows that the total amount of money expended to June 1 was $61,627 60—the apparent balance in the treasury being $1,920 95. The total receipts for the year were $63,548 56.

LONG ISLAND.

George Layman, of Long Island City, on Tuesday, charged his wife with having attempted to cut his throat. The parties have been separated for some time, and jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the attack.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is stated that the recent visit of Mr. W. W. Shippen, of Hoboken, to Europe had reference to the sale of the Stevens battery.

Joseph Byers, a guest of the night-watchman at Peddie's trunk factory, Newark, fell through a hatchway at a late hour Tuesday night and broke his leg.

The Pavonia Club, of Jersey City, has arranged to give a series of excursions to the poor children of Jersey City. The first will take place about two weeks hence.

A. O. Evans, an ex-member of the New-Jersey Legislature, was arrested yesterday, charged by John McInnis with having induced complainant to become security for the rent of his office by false representations.

Henry Klein, alleged to have been implicated in the robbery of Rev. Dr. Putnam's house, in Jersey City, was arrested yesterday. The coat he had on was identified as portion of the stolen property. He was committed for trial.

The Mayor of Hoboken has directed the attention of the Common Council to the condition of the streets of that city, and also the sunken lots, which he advises the cleaning and filling in of at the earliest possible moment.

B. Drachman, who keeps a dry-goods store at No. 22 Newark-avenue, one of the most public portions of Jersey City, alleges that the window of his store was broken into at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and goods valued at $200 stolen.

In Rahway, to-morrow, the great feature of the day will be a burlesque of the city fathers by the posts of the G. A. R., in retaliation for the niggardliness of the Council in only appropriating $75 for the observance of Decoration Day.

Jack Reeves, the burglar who escaped from the Somerville Jail three years ago, while awaiting trial on a charge of burglary, was arrested in Rahway on Tuesday evening. He is held to await the action of the Somerset County authorities.

Thomas Hyatt, a boy seven years of age, was thrown from an ice-wagon, in Jersey City, yesterday. As he fell he struck on a hook hanging from the end of the wagon, on which he remained suspended until relieved by the driver. A gash about four inches in length was torn in his neck.

The Committee of the Constitutional Convention has decided to collate under five general heads the following subjects: Right of suffrage, rights and privileges, legislative, judiciary, appointing power, tenure of office, general provisions, future amendments and final revision. The committee will meet again on the 8th inst.

The observance of the Fourth in Jersey City will be confined to the firing of salutes and the ringing of bells at dawn, noon, and sunset, and the display of fire-works at Hamilton and Van Vorst Parks, Washington and Bergen squares, at the junction of Grand, Vreeland, and Harmon streets, and at the junction of Belmont and Jefferson avenues.

A splendid set of solid silver, forming a complete table equipment, was presented to Hon. John Hill, late member of Congress, yesterday, by the leading manufacturers and other citizens of Paterson, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services in behalf of protection and postal reform. The set cost about $1,500. The presentation was made by Mr. Wm. Strange, and was followed by a handsome banquet.

HUDSON COUNTY BOULEVARD.

In answer to a call issued some days ago, about 200 citizens opposed to the proposed Hudson County Boulevard met, last night, at Ditmar's Hotel, Franklin and Ogden streets, Jersey City Heights. George Glanbrecht was chosen Chairman, and T. L. Lynde, Secretary. Messrs. Spielman, Stakes, and others made addresses opposing the whole boulevard scheme, on the grounds that, while slaughter-houses and other nuisances existed between the Heights and the river, the boulevard would but slightly benefit property; that the expense would be much greater than was estimated, and might reach $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, and that the proposed running of the road through the Court-house and County Jail caused the erection of new county buildings at a heavy expense, while the ones now in use were among the best in the State. Resolutions were adopted opposing the boulevard on the last-named grounds, and providing for the appointment of a committee of three to examine into the advisability of carrying the matter into the courts, and enjoining the commissioners from carrying out their plans.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Daniels, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—35, The People, &c., Johnson vs. Green, Controller; 49, The People, &c., Brennan vs. Green, Controller; 128, Stevens vs. Foley; 129, New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company vs. Von Hoffman; 283, Bennett et al. vs. Watson et al.; 304, Bell vs. Bell; 317, The People, &c., McArdle vs. Koehler; 324, Cameron vs. Hine et al.; 325, Goeller vs. Schmidt; 328, Bishop vs. Tiemeyer et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 2.

By Judge Daniels.

Worman vs. Webb et al.; the order, so far as it directs the examination of any of the parties to the action, is vacated.

In the matter of the application of Samuel Schaeffer to vacate assessment for paving Fifty-ninth-street; motion to vacate assessment denied.

By Judge Ingraham.

MacFarlen et al. vs. The Union National Bank of Chicago; motion granted.

By Judge Brady.

Lavey et al. vs. Lavey et al.; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Hunter vs. Howard, Jr.; order to correct judgment and taxation of costs.

Brambold vs. Mittnacht; order of reference.

Smith vs. Straban; order canceling lis pendum.

Thaus vs. Fanning; order granting Court to issue execution.

By Judge Freedman.

Fredieker vs. Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company; findings settled.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 2—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼@92⅜; United States 5-20 bonds, 1865's, old, 93¼; 10-40's, 89½; Erie Railway shares, 49.

3 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865's, old, 93; 1867's, 92⅞; 10-40's, 89⅝; new 5's, 90¼; Erie Railway Shares, 49⅞.

4 P. M.—Consols for the account, new, 92⅛; United States 5-20 bonds, 1865's, old, 93⅜; 1867's, 93; 10-40's, 89⅞; new 5's, 90⅜.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000, Erie Railway Shares, 49¼.

5:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange is ¾@1 ₱ cent. lower than the bank rate on Government Securities. The rate of discount on three-months bills is ¼ ₱ cent. lower than the bank rate at close of business.

FRANKFORT, July 2.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96¾, for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 2—P. M.—Rentes, 56f. 32c.

LIVERPOOL, July 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable July and August, at 8 9-16d.; from the same ports, not below Low Middlings, deliverable July, at 8⅝d.; and from the same ports, deliverable August and September, at 8¾d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

3 P. M.—Cotton to arrive quiet. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,500 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, deliverable in August, at 8 11-16d. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 9½d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, July 2—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £34@£34 5s. ₱ ton.

HAVANA, July 2.—Exchange firm; on United States, sixty days, currency, 21 ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 23 ₱ cent. premium; sixty days, in gold, 41 ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 43 ₱ cent. premium; on London, 55 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 36 ₱ cent. premium.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 2.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 630 bales; gross, 662 bales; exports to Great Britian, 2,005 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 250 bales; stock, 29,386 bales.

MOBILE, July 2.—Cotton quiet; easier on low grades; Middling, 18½c.@18¾c.; net receipts, 43 bales; exports coastwise, 221 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 13,865 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 2.—Cotton firm; fair demand; offerings light; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 322 bales; exports coastwise, 527 bales; sales, 96 bales; stock, 7,286 bales.

GALVESTON, July 2.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 59 bales; exports coastwise, 232 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 19,112 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Cotton dull; Middling, 20⅜c.; gross receipts, 338 bales; exports coastwise, 104 bales; sales, 185 bales; stock, 4,434 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; net receipts, 281 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 8,764 bales.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Grinnell, Miss M. L. Grinnell, infant and maid, Master R. B. Grinnell, Miss Hartpence, William B. Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bliss, S. E. Davis, F. J. Maule, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Crawford, Dr. M. D. C. Crawford, Mr. Skeggs, Col. T. L. Casey, P. D. Tabor, S. Kountze, D. S. Parbury, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, I. B. Walraven, J. P. White, Joseph Wood, W. B. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. Brocklehurst, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parker, C. T. Whittemore, Mr. Poynton, Daniel Bixby, J. W. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Strong, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart, T. Murdock, J. E. Burrow, J. H. Angus, W. H. Carter, Col. McD. Tate, W. S. Pearson, Rev. W. Lloyd, Mr. Plunkett, E. H. Mason, Mrs. M. A. Smith, Miss B. Alton, Mrs Plunkett and child, R. Acosta, Mr. and Mrs. C. Muchel, Mr. Halsted, Joseph Rothschild, O. H. Tiffany, Miss Spear and governess, Mr. and Mrs. William Fowler, Miss Fatman, Miss Nellie M. Soule, R. P. Salter, John Cutlan, Mrs. Cutlan, Miss Bessie Cutlan, Miss E. L. Cutlan, Miss Anna Thorn, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Laura Depew, Mr. Chapman, T. B. Baker, J. Lubin, Prof. C. T. Carpenter, Prof. M. P. Givens, Dr. T. N. Coolidge, Rev. J. Forsyth, G. Acosta, Joseph Adams, John Adams, Capt. C. C. Rising, J. M. Delgado and son, Mrs. R. Acosta and infant, W. W. Hoppin and valet, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hill, child, nurse, and maid, Mrs. Thompson and son, Allon Aujier, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Machen, F. A. Babcock, W. G. Hill, Mrs. J. Campbell, P. Duffy, Mr. Lockhart, Mrs. T. Raymond, J. P. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Strange, Miss Alice Strange, Miss Agusta Strange, Sam. Melton, John J. Ronald, Mr. Dudley, R. Koe, Richieu Caviglio, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Vandeville, M. E. C. Cole, Wm. P. C. Wright, Jr., W. P. Prettick, J. Shwarkley, Mr and Mrs. W. Forbes, 2 children, and manservant, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, W. A. Field, C. A. Barlow, Mr. Fatman, J. W. Burrow, Miss Emma Campbell, F. F. Rowland, F. F. Rowland, Jr., Mrs. Henderson, nurse and child, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Brown, wife, and maid, R. P. Lee, J. Moulson, Thomas H. Lees, W. T. Lees, Mrs. C. W. Wolcott and maid, H. W. Breshour, H. G. Wolcott, J. T. Robertson, J. C. Robertson, J. D. Reviera, G. H. Chickering, Mr. and Mrs. J. Slosson, E. M. Dixon, Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Gov. Jewell and wife, Miss Jewell, Miss Florence Jewell and maid, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bristol, Prof. W. C. Kerr, E. L. Bristol, Rev. W. H. McKekar, Mrs. Mary Ann Logan, Miss McKekar, Miss Mary Bristol, Miss C. Bristol, H. Eadie, Prof. Calderwood, Gen. H. L. Abbot, T. V. Abbot, Mrs. H. M. Van Buren, Miss McKeeney, Mr. and Mrs. James Spear, Rev. Mrs. L. P. Ledoux, A. R. Ledoux, A. D. Ledoux, John Nillard, Frank Martin, W. P. Tufts, J. R. Rice, F. G. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Neilson.

Per steam-ship Wyoming, for Liverpool.—Miss M. S. Sherman and Miss H. Mark, Miss F. K. Holden and Miss G. E. Gilfillan, Col. W. D. Snow and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wright, Prof. R. A. Mather and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Morton and child, Miss Nellie Gardner and Miss S. P. Harris, Mr. Sellars and Mr. Chas. P. Harris, Mr. F. E. B. Parker, Mr. Francis E. Parker, S. E. Baldwin, Esq., and D. McPherson, Esq., Mrs. L. Lithauer, Miss Van Duzer, Miss Macole, Miss C. Pickrell and Miss J. W. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bruce, Misses Charlotte and Mary A. Bruce, Mrs. C. W. Leffingwell and Miss N. M. Hitchcock, Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, L. Burrows, Alex. Anderson, J. N. Osborn, D. K. Stevens, Geo. Mather and Dr. McQuestion, Wolf Cohen, A. Wedge and F. Peison, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and child, C. Maurer and E. Edwards, J. E. Ellis and J. P. Rouse.

Per steam-ship Europa, for Liverpool—Rev. W. H. Fish, Jr. and lady, Mr. Albright, Mr. Hayworth, Henry Clay Shaw, George C. Kirby, James B. Tupper, Philip Hartley, Rev. Benjamin T. Phillips, David M. Ehrlich, Allen S. Gibbes, Robert Campbell and lady, Miss Campbell, Robt. McGowan and lady, Isaac L. Simonson, Thomas Standing, Miss Bella Buchan, Mrs. Laura C. Partington, Mrs. Magdalena Kilts, Miss Catherine Small, Miss Annie Whyte, Andrew Armstrong and lady, Robert Clark, Robert Brathwaite, Miss B. Harbrath, Miss T. Kirchbereer, Miss Nourse, Miss Albright, Rev. J. P. Lacroix and lady, Miss Lacroix, Mrs. Jane McMahon and infant, Rev. J. Purves and lady, J. Ruff, Jr., and lady, Miss R. B. Ruff, Mrs. B. Boutelle, Wm. H. Johnson, T. Hodkinson, Charles Sutcliffe, John Clark, Joseph Malone, Robert Malone, Mrs. Ellen M. Scott, Miss Agnes Scott, Mrs. John H. McCarty, John P. Saueressig, Thomas Buchanan, Wm. I. Slater, Rev. Jas. R. Roberts, Charles M. Sturges, Fletcher Clark, Alex. McPherson, Robert T. Wilson, Manly A. Raymond, John Bateman, Rev. William T. O'Higgins, John T. Chayter, Miss Eliza Tebbutt, Mrs. Thomas Timmis, Chas. P. Burrows and lady, Mr. Nash, Duncan McLaren and lady, Rev. John Hancock, Miss Mary Smith, Mrs. Frances Leddy and servant, Joseph Carro, Arthur Wooler, Ernest Beerlohm, Mrs. Kerr, B. Nesbet, William H. Annan, Frederick Polli, John Bryan and lady, Malcolm McLean, Samuel Puletson, Capt. Wm. Brown, Edward Tinney, Cath. Cromer.

Per steam-ship Bismarck, for Bremen.—F. Rinecker, H. Schmidt and 2 children, Miss A. Schmidt, E. Salomon, F. D. and Mrs. Frese, J. Wulfing, P. and Miss E. Shieffelin, Mrs. C. D., and Master Harry Haines, G. Bergner, Samuel W. French, Mrs. J. Happel, Harry Clausen, John Weber, P. Jung, J. L. Hah, Theodore Herzberg, Geo. Wilmer, R. Mielke, wife, and child, C. Neimeyer, Mrs. E. Lewin and 2 children, Miss Lewin, E. Cottleib, C. F. Allower, J. Helser, T. W. Kaempf, Miss Kind, Mrs. Ehlmann, J. Steiger, E. Zeckwer, J. Jittner, J. Kimmerle, A. Wilhartitz, E. Schleifarth, E. H. Hesse, Mrs. Nina Hesse and 2 children, Wm. Huppers, Mrs. Hulda Eggeling, John Ehrler, Mrs. Wilhelmine Ehrler and child, Emanuel Rose, Prof. R. Engel, Fort Wayne; Jacob Joseph, Mrs. Pauline Tecke and child, Birmingham, Pa.; August Groos, Mrs. Groos, Belleville, Ill.; Mrs. A. M. Gunz, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Strangers visiting the City will find at KNOX's elegant establishment in the Fifth-avenue Hotel all the leading styles of gentlemen's Summer Hats, including "Straws" of every variety, the nobby "Drab Felts," and the dashing "Beaver Cassimeres." Patronize KNOX's.

[Advertisement.]

Open on the Fourth, the Museum of Phrenology, No. 389 Broadway. Examinations, with charts, daily.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

The steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—Mr. McCarter, Miss M. McCabe, John Custin, A. Brand and lady, John Buchanan, William Scott, J. A. Lawson, R. C. Hooper, P. P. Gaskell and lady, A. J. Stokes, R. H. Bust, J. Proat, S. Baer, J. L. Stevens, J. P. Clark, J. Swann, J. G. Gaines, J. H. Hand, Jos. Consornam, S. W. Hopkins, Prof. J. W. Burgess and lady, Mrs. McConihe, Miss H. H. Root, R. K. Wardwell, Judge McMurdy, B. H. Coherd, S. S. Smith, C. R. Thorn, J. Derrin and son, Mrs. W. G. Hepburn, Mrs. M. C. Bell, W. H. Bell, Rev. J. M. Leavitt, Mrs. R. B. Lane and 4 children, W. Dawson, H. Dawson, S. Brown, Mr. Dunning, lady and child, Miss Dunning, Mrs. H. Dolson and maid, Miss Laird, J. R. Baak, Mrs. Mrs. Briggs, Mr. Burton, W. L. Faller, John Dawson, A. C. Jefferey, H. Cohen, Miss Moody, Miss Emerson, J. Emerson, C. M. Flagg, E. Flai, H. Bedlow and lady, two Misses Bedlow and maid, F. Martin, Mr. Lafore and lady, two Misses Lafou, J. White and brother, Mrs. Abernethy, Miss Abernethy, R. T. Butler, Master Butler, Miss Louise Whight, Miss Dunham, S. A. Peters, H. Peipers, lady and child, Rev. Dr. Flagg, Dr. Bray, Miss P. Williams, Mrs. Batter and 5 children, Dr. L. S. Worthington, F. Kusike, Mrs. McEvers, Miss Cunar and 2 maids, Miss J. Cunard, Miss A. Cunard, Miss M. Cunard, Miss Hasser, Miss Francolyn and maid servant, Miss McCall, Mr. Foster and lady, J. H. Westcott, C. Crocker.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—Herman Claudius, Ramon Vela, F. Metzsch, A. Marquettia, R. Bosch, Juan Boada, Henry Schimper and wife, Miss C. Schimper, Enrique Schimper, Mrs. Y. Morales, 2 children, and servant, C. P. Frank, Mrs. M. L. Casanova, Mrs. Maria J. Alegro, Joaquin Lando, wife, and servant, John Martin, G. Gonzales, Luis Feyell, G. H. Munder, H. Schoehlin, Mrs. Davis and servant, Miss Juana Owens, Colin McKenzie, Hiram H. Havens, Miss Catalina Sweney, Mrs. S. A. Stilwagon, Edwin H. Wells, Samuel T. Lloyd, Francisco Valdes, José Lopez, M. T. A. Schill, S. Mara, Juan P. Jensen, Valentine B. Poole, T. Oxnard, R. Cabrera José Diago, Marcos Perez, Napoleon Davis, Chas. H. Quayle, Carlos Rolando, José Geller, M. Fernandes, M. Weimonger, F. Garcia and wife, A. Peres, F. Gavino, Mrs. S. W. Fortun, José M. Fortun, Edmundo Depestro, Miss Luisa Depestro and servant, Adolph Reyes, Dr. Ed. Le Riverend, Paul Como.

In steam-ship France, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Trippett, 5 children and servant, Mrs. Habbeston, Mrs. John H. McKinley, son, daughter, and servant, Miss M. O'Rowke, Rev. W. Smith, wife, and 2 children, Mrs. John R. Hudson and 3 sons, Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Keeping, Misses Rubina, Mary and Rosina Lammas, Wm. Lammas, Mr. and Mrs. R. Richardson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Crean, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Mary A. A. Scully, Miss J. P. Hubbard, Miss Sawyer, Miss Kate Foote, Mme. Gingembre, Mrs. S. Rowe, Miss L. H. Robson, Miss Mary Young, Miss Ida Frost, Master Louis Frost, Mrs. S. Horner, Mrs. B. Knight and daughter, Miss Eliza Binnis, Miss M. A. Wills, Miss L. B. Wills, Miss E. Wills, L. Barkam, Rev. G. R. Hill, A. Walcott, Thos. G. Egar, J. K. Shaw, W. E. Clogher, John Barstow, Edward Symons, W. D. Morrice, F. Loberberg, Oscar Hopgreen W. S. Davies, S. Lapham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:33 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon sets..12:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:12 | Gov. Island.2:01 | Hell Gate...3:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, July 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Graf Bismarck, (Ger.,) Nordenholdt, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Weybosset, Potter, Port-au-Prince, New-York and West India Steamship Co.; City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Stark, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ship Gilbert Thompson, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Neptune, (Br.,) Wyman, Cork or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Addie McAdam, Partridge, Bordeaux, Brett, Son & Co.; Wm. Van Name, Bartlett, Quebec, Hewlett & Torrence; Orsola, (Ital.,) Offers, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; M. E. Chapman, (Br.,) Ere, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Pawachick, (Br.,) Masters, Port Johnson, Bird, Perkins & Job; Abby N. Franklin, Holbrook, Havre, France, Boyd & Hincken; Norah, Hall, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.

Brigs Chiago, (Br.,) Deakin, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess; Katie, (Dan.,) Robinson, Savanilla, B. J. Wenberg; Maria C., (Ital.,) Romano, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Willey Smith, (Br.,) Mulford, Jacmel, E. Marques; W. D. Andrews, Jackson, St. Kitts, W. I., Jones & Lough; Luigino, (Ital.,) Lamonica, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Athalaske, (Br.,) Ford, Port Spain, Tr., Jones & Lough.

Schrs. Carrie C. Miller, Dunton, Jamaica and a market, B. J. Wenberg; Laura A. Webb, Hatch, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; J. W. Maitland, Lowery, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Brother; A. H. Whittemore, Greenlaw, Deer Isle, I. R. Staples & Co.; Rebecca M. Alward, Doane, Provincetown, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Fr.,) Moodie, Liverpool June 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 113 cabin and 237 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn. June 28, lat. 45 03, lon. 44 16, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; 30th, lat. 42 03, lon. 59 12, a German and White Star steamer, do.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol June 17, with mdse. and 142 passengers to E. R. Morgan's Sons. June 27, 50 miles E. of the Banks, passed a large iceberg.

Steam-ship Richmond, Hodges, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston June 24 and Key West 28th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Deaken, Havana June 28, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexander & Sons. July 1, lat. 37 00 N., lon. 74 26, passed steam-ship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall, and bark Rebecca Caruna, do., for Havana.

United States steamer Blue Light, Beardsley, Washington, D. C., via Delaware Breakwater.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Brandt, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Seth, (Aust.,) Tugnezza, St. Vincent 22 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Therese, (Swed.,) Bugqruist, Rio de Janetro 57 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig A. M. Putnam, (of Providence,) Rogers, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig T. Remick, (of Boston,) Rose, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig C. A. Sparks, Bradley, Havana 10 ds., with melado to order—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Ella Brown, (of East Machias,) Robinson, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger, Russell & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Fannie Pike, (of Calais,) Robinson, Charleston 9 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Parker, Fall River.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. Ella Barnes, Avery, Salem, for Baltimore.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wellington, Huntley, New-Haven.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Fernandina 10 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, Fall River.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Leslie, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Olive Elizabeth, Randell, Providence.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. W. Lymbur, Dickenson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Williams, Providence.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Robinson, Hartford.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.

Schr. Hattie Butler, Strickland, Pawtucket.

Schr. Chas. Runyon, Campbell, Somerset.

Schr. C. P. Stickney, Matthews, Wareham, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Lucy Orcutt, Davis, Rockport, Me., for Norfolk.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. Julia Clinch, Mitchell, from Musquash, N. B.; Mary Langdon, Bennett, from Rockland; Geo. Glendon, Jewett, St. John, N. B.; Equal, Metcalf, Rockland; Herald, Hall, Rockland; Lady Antrim, Carter, Wareham; Palladium, Ryder, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wyoming and Java, for Liverpool; Graf Bismarck, for Bremen; Europa, for Glasgow; City of Galveston, for New-Orleans; Georgia, for Charleston; Metropolis, for Wilmington, N. C.; ship Swallow, for San Francisco; bark Ayr, for Cork.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., July 2.—Arr. steamers Seminole, Seminole, from Savannah, and Neptune, from New-York.

BOSTON, July 2.—Arr. steam-ship Olympus, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 2.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto and Montgomery, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 2.—Arr. schr. Frolic, Chilmark, for Boston.

Sld. all before reported excepting schrs. Arabella, (repairing,) Frolic, and J. A. Wainneright.

MARINE DISASTER.

OWEN SOUND, Ontario, July 2.—The steamer Cumberland, of the Lake Superior route, ran aground near this place to-day. A tug will be sent to her assistance at once.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 2.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Moarland, from New-York, for Liverpool, June 21, arrived here at 8 o'clock last evening. Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Webster, from New-York June 21, arrived to-day.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—The steam-ship Egypt, of the National line, sld. from this port to-day, for New-York.

The National line steam-ship Holland sld. from Havre, for New-York, on the 29th of June.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
STORAGE FOR VALUABLES.
PACKAGES SENT FOR AND RETURNED
BY OUR OWN WAGONS, WITHOUT CHARGE.

CAUTION.
No one should neglect to supply themselves with the
Babcock Fire Extinguisher,
in view of dangers from fire on the Fourth.
Orders will receive prompt attention at the office of the
BABCOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 407 Broadway, near Canal-st.

LONG BRANCH RACES
Commence July 4 and continue the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th.
JOHN HOEY, President.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

SILVER JEWELRY
FOR SUMMER AND WATERING PLACES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY IN PART GILT, OXIDIZED, ENGRAVED, &c.
BELTS, PERFUME BOTTLES, AND CHATELAINES.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver-Plated Ware,
No. 550 Broadway, N. Y.
PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE PITCHERS,
SPOONS, FORKS,
TABLE CUTLERY, &c.

FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
138 and 140 Fulton-St., New-York.

THE STOCK ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO WARM WEATHER embraces all the popular styles and fabrics in Flannels, Light Cloths, and Cassimeres, Linens, Ducks, Alpacas, Plain, Stripe, and Check Goods, for all occupations and occasions.

SUMMER SUITS, $10, $12.
SUMMER SUITS, $15, $20.
SUMMER SUITS, $25, $30.
SUMMER SUITS, $40, $50.

FREEMAN & BURR'S EXCELLENT FACILITIES for executing ORDERS TO MEASURE for Clothing of any description, enable them to please the most FASTIDIOUS, and guarantee PERFECT FITTING in all cases. DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING BY MAIL FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOYS' SUITS, $3, $5.
BOYS' SUITS, $6, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $10, $12.
WHITE VESTS, $2, $3.
WHITE VESTS, $4, $5.
WHITE VESTS, $6, $7.

FREEMAN & BURR HAVE FOR YEARS MADE BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING a speciality. The stock embraces all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages. Ready for immediate wear, or, when preferred, can be made to measure at very short notice.

SUMMER COATS, $1, $2.
SUMMER COATS, $3, $4.
SUMMER COATS, $5, $6.
SUMMER COATS, $8, $10.

ORDERS BY MAIL. ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY filled.—OUR NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES OF Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List SENT FREE on application.

CLOTHING HOUSES
OF
WOOD & WARING
No. 98 Bowery
AND
No. 380 Grand-st.
We have reduced the price on our entire stock, and are now offering our immense line of fine Spring goods at remarkably low prices.
Stylish Suits,
$12, $15, $18, $20, $22.
Diagonal Walking Suits,
$10, $12, $15, $18.
Stylish Boys' Suits,
$4, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
The Great Blood Purifier.
FOR THE CURE OF ALL
CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS,
KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT;
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR;
CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
SECURED TO ALL.
Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.
DR. RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST.

DURYEAS' GLEN COVE
STARCH DEPOT
HAS REMOVED
From Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place,
To Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park-place,
CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.
The *Commercial Advertiser* says that Duryeas' Improved Corn Starch has received the highest indorsement, and is recommended by the medical profession, and their Satin Gloss is in universal use for laundry purposes. The *Graphic* says their Corn Starch and Satin Gloss are so superior that there is a demand throughout the world. The Brooklyn *Union* says that they are the best in the market and almost every housekeeper has tested them. And the *Journal of Commerce* and *World* say the works at Glen Cove have been greatly enlarged to supply the increased demand, and probably they are the largest in the world. For sale by grocers generally.

MEN'S, BOYS',
AND
CHILDREN'S
SUMMER SUITS
MEN'S SUITS, $12, $16, $17, $18,
BOYS' SUITS, $6, $8, $10, $12.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

DEPOSITS
made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1 at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Security Savings Bank,
34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.
Open every day and evening.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.
JAS. CUSHING, Jr., Secretary.

MORTGAGE SALE—LAGER-BEER SALOON, AT 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 640 9th-st. L. GARDIE, Attorney for Mortgagee.